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U.S. SINCERITY ON SALT II VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD172155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Victor Levin commentary]

[Text] Pacta sunt servanda -- treaties should be observed. This is one of the founding, age-old principles of international law. However, one has to recall this even today, for the advocates of the theory that treaties are scraps of paper that can at any time be thrown aside have by no means died out. Precisely this position is adopted by the present administration and precisely such is its approach to the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons signed 6 years ago on 17 June 1979.

The anniversary of the signing of the SALT-II treaty gives ground to recall what aims were set by the sides which signed it, and analyze what has given both to the Soviet Union and the United States, and indeed the world as a whole. The entry into force of this treaty, the Soviet Union considered, opened up the opportunity to begin the elaboration of subsequent measures not only on the limitation but also the reduction of strategic weapons. A large step forward on the path of the general improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, and this means the whole international climate, was made by the conclusion of the SALT-II treaty.

A similar opinion was also expressed at the time by the U.S. President. He noted that the SALT-II treaty was founded on the real needs for security by our two countries, and allows both sides to move in the direction of safeguarding a more secure world with even more considerable limitations and reductions within the framework of SALT III.

A high appraisal of the treaty signed 6 years ago was also given by broad circles of the international public. It was assessed as an important landmark on the path of limiting the arms race and of eliminating the threat of nuclear war. However, a shadow from Washington, which refused to ratify the treaty, very soon fell on the treaty. Today it is necessary to remind people of this, since in the U.S. capital they are trying to present themselves in the role of enthusiastic supporters of the treaty, which is being subjected to undermining from the USSR, as they allege there without adducing any proofs.

This is being done not in the name of strengthening the obligations of the treaty to which the sides decided to adhere, but in the search of a pretext for abandoning them, for rupturing the SALT II treaty. The matter has gone as far as President Reagan openly posing the question of the U.S. intention to throw aside the treaty as a useless piece of paper and unleash a new stage of building up strategic weapons in order to exceed all the limits established 6 years ago. This question remains with us.

The Soviet Union is still true to obligations, true to the spirit and the letter of the SALT-II treaty. We are prepared to go further, too, on the path of cardinal reduction of existing nuclear weapons and on the path of not permitting the militarization of space. The USSR is strictly and rigorously carrying out the SALT II treaty.

ACADEMICIAN CRITICIZES U.S. SDI PROGRAM

PM171015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences A. Kokoshin: "In Pursuit of Illusions: The 'Star Wars' Supporters' Shaky Arguments"]

[Text] The plans of the U.S. Administration to implement its so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," or, more accurately, its program for the creation of space-based strike weapons, are meeting with increasing opposition among public and political circles in the most diverse countries. Criticism of that program is even being mounted within the United States itself, and by prestigious scientists among others. The opposition to the plans for the militarization of space is forcing Washington to look for additional justificatory arguments, to sidestep, and to maneuver. In so doing the administration has to bear in mind, in particular, that scientists from different countries have been convincingly demonstrating the scientific and technical impossibility of creating an impenetrable antimissile shield.

A number of studies, including those conducted in the United States, have confirmed the conclusion drawn by Soviet academicians in the "Address to All the Scientists of the World": namely, that "defensive" weapons of this kind deployed either partially or fully in space are virtually incapable of helping a country subjected to a mass attack since they cannot defend the bulk of the population. The use of an "antimissile shield" is appropriate to the attacking country striving to diminish the force of a counter-strike (it should be noted that this cannot fully prevent a counterstrike, either).

Despite those conclusions the advocates of "star wars" are trying to speed up the development of space weapons. Even an ABM system of limited potential, function, and scale equipped with space-based elements will exert, it is claimed, a "stabilizing effect" on the world strategic situation. Even so, the United States is not abandoning the problem of trying to create the most extensive ABM system possible in the longer term. The initial system is viewed there as an interim stage on the path toward producing an all-embracing system.

The creation of an ABM system of limited effectiveness is justified specifically by the need to defend the United States against "third countries," that is, states which may acquire nuclear weapons in the near future and which, as a number of Western socialists believe, may try to blackmail even the great powers by means of nuclear weapons. The argument, of course, does not hold water. So the thesis is also put forward that a limited ABM system, incapable of repulsing a significant nuclear strike, will still be able to protect a country aginst the accidental or unauthorized firing of nuclear weapons.

The supporters of this system also claim that it will strengthen the nuclear war deterrence factor by increasing the degree of uncertainty in an enemy's strategic planning and making it "inordinately difficult for a potential aggressor to plan a feasible first strike." Furthermore, they believe it desirable and technically feasible in the foreseeable future to deply a large number of ABM complexes (including in space) solely to protect their ICBM launch installations which, in their opinion, are becoming increasingly vulnerable as a result of the greater accuracy and destructiveness of ICBM warheads.

It should immediately be noted here that if any of the aforementioned options are implemented, it would undermine the open-ended Soviet-U.S. ABM Limitation Treaty (1972) which plays an important stabilizing role in the present-day complex and tense international situation. The maintenance and strict observance of that treaty guarantee successful progress toward reaching accords in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments. It is no coincidence that it has been fiercely attacked by militarist forces in the United States.

The arguments put forward by the devisers of the different forms of "star wars" do not stand up to serious criticism. If one is guided by normal logic and not by the distorted and narrow self-interested thinking of the ringleaders of the U.S. military-industrial complex, it is obvious that a far more effective way of protecting states against nuclear blackmail, and in particular against the use of nuclear weapons, would be for all states possessing nuclear weapons to adopt a commitment on the non-first use of such weapons, as the Soviet Union has done, and to establish in relations among them certain norms which exclude nuclear blackmail and a strong-arm policy combined with nuclear deterrence. It goes without saying in this respect the United States and the other nuclear powers, following the USSR's example, should actually demonstrate to other states their desire to limit and reduce their own nuclear arms, as they are indeed commited by a section of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The argument about the need to create a large system in space to provide protection against the accidental or unauthorized firing of combat missiles may, at first glance, seem attractive to some people in the West. However, those who advocate it deliberately overlook the fact that the risk of such firing may be reduced by far less technically complex and less dangerous measures. The risk of the accidental or unauthorized firing of missiles must be judged not only against the military-political and economic cost of creating a large scale ABM system but also against the danger of activating such strike weapons oneself as a result of an error in the detection and target recognition system or in the control element. Scientists' calculations indicate that the likelihood of error or failure in the operation of a given control element in an ABM system of the kind conceived of by the Pentagon's strategists will be considerably greater than the likelihood of accidental firing.

The Washington administration's claim that an ABM system with space-based elements, even if limited in scale and function, will be of stabilizing significance by "increasing the degree of uncertainty for the other side in the strategic planning of a nuclear strike" is also built on sand.

First, the authors of that thesis ignore the USSR's unilateral commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, which, incidentally, provides even stricter guidelines for the organization of rigid controls ensuring that the unauthorized firing of nucelar weapons does not take place. If the United States and its allies possessing nuclear weapons were to adopt such a commitment, the situation would become considerably more stable and safer from the viewpoint of reducing the likelihood of a premeditated first strike and of the accidental or unauthorized firing of missiles.

Second, there is already a considerable degree of uncertainty inherent in the present-day strategic situation by virtue of the existence of nuclear weapons, which have not yet been used for conducting combat operations on a wide scale. Why increase that uncertainty, you might ask. Once introduced into one side's strategic and operational planning, it will inevitably affect the degree of uncertainty for the other, which would lead to a destabilization of the strategic situation, the undermining of the existing strategic equilibrium, and an increase in the threat of the occurrence of nuclear war.

One really effective measure for averting the threat of a "first strike" would be to impose a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear arms. In particular, it would prevent an increase in the sides' arsenals of highly accurate nuclear systems that are capable of threatening such a strike (for example, America's new MX ICBM, the Trident-2 SLBM, Pershing II medium-range ballistic missiles, and long-range ground-launched cruise missiles).

It is also necessary to take steps to restrict naval activity, particularly with regard to aircraft carriers, which increases strategic instability, and a number of other measures to reduce the likelihood and feasibility of a disabling first strike. It is well known that the relevant proposals have already been put forward by the Soviet Union.

Finally, if the United States, despite the 1972 Treaty, begins creating a form of ABM system with space-based elements allegedly designed simply to ensure the survival of its ICBM launch installations, the other side may, with complete justification, view that as a step aimed at building an extensive ABM system. A multi-element [mnogokompleksnaya] U.S. ABM system designed to protect ICBM installations outside the limits stipulated by the 1972 ABM Treaty and the 1974 protocol to it would in themselves represent a destabilizing system as one of the most important means for providing logistic support for the concept of "protracted" and "limited" nuclear wars.

U.S. strategists envisage an exchange of strikes against ICBM launch silos without harm to industrial installations or administrative centers and without major losses of its population. They also envisage a scenario in which a first strike is delivered against such silos with impunity: After all, they say, the "ABM shield" will do its work and limit the counterstrike. Soviet military doctrine rejects the idea of "limited" nuclear war and of waging it "according to rules," as illusory and exceptionally dangerous.

However, the USSR and its allies must also take account of such concepts in U.S. military-political thinking no matter how unrealistic and adventurist they are. All attempts by the United States to upset the present military equilibrium and to secure unilateral advantages for itself will be resolutely opposed. The Soviet Union, of course, has the ability to take those measures which best meet the interests of ensuring its defense capability in the light of the general tasks of the country's socioeconomic development. At the same time, while trying to prevent a new round in the arms race and its extension into space, the Soviet Union is putting forward constructive initiatives and working determinedly in Geneva to achieve specific mutually acceptable agreements.

USSR MANUAL ON INTERNATIONAL SPACE LAW REVIEWED

PM171009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Book Review by O. Gazenko, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, reviewing "International Space Law" (Mezhdunarodnoye Kosmicheskoye Pravo), Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1985: "Legal Norms and Peaceful Outer Space"]

[Text] The spread of the arms race to space in the event of the implementation of the plans nurtured in Washington for the creation of space strike weapons could call into question any possibility of nuclear missile arms limitation and sharply step up the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, which would threaten the existence of all living things on earth.

International law holds an important place among the means designed to ensure the exclusively peaceful exploitation of space. International space law, which has been in existence for some 3 decades, governs international cooperation in the cause of the peaceful exploration and utilization of space. That is why there is such interest in the first ever manual in the Soviet Union and abroad on international space law for students of higher educational establishments. The book was compiled by a team of leading Soviet experts in international law.

The section of the book dealing with the struggle of the USSR for a ban on the military use of outer space convincingly proves that, when common sense prevailed, important international agreements limiting the use of outer space for military purposes were reached. Thus, international legal norms were set to ban the testing of nuclear weapons in outer space, the launching into an orbit around the earth of objects with nuclear weapons or other types of mass destruction weapons.

The bilateral Soviet-U.S. agreements aimed at limiting the anti-ballistic missile defence systems and strategic offensive weapons also contain norms imposing quantitative and qualitative restrictions on the use of outer space with military aims. The commitments made by the USSR and the USA under these agreements provide, in particular, for a renunciation of the creation, testing, and deployment of systems or components of space-based anti-ballistic missile defense. The United States embarked on creating space weapons in crude violation of these international commitments. The manual devotes much space to the Soviet Union's numerous peace initiatives, whose implementation would place a reliable barrier in the way of a space weapons race.

Soviet diplomacy and the science of law played an active role in drawing up international agreements in the field of peaceful uses of outer space. Today they form the basis of law and order in outer space. The objective of these agreements is to prevent arbitrary rule in outer space and ensure the most favorable conditions for peaceful, creative activities for the benefit and in the interests of all states and peoples. Along with summarizing the principles and norms pertaining to the legal status of outer space and celestial bodies, the manual devotes much attention to new problems of international space law, which permanently crop up along with the development of cosmonautics and a broad use of its achievements in the economy: the legal regulation of live telecasting through satellites, long distance probing of the earth from outer space, the use in outer space of nuclear energy sources, the order of the deployment and operation of satellites in a geostationary orbit, etc.

Practical work for the exploration of outer space is now unthinkable without broad international cooperation. The book contains a detailed description of the international-legal mechanism and diverse forms of cooperation of states in the exploration and uses of outer space.

The Soviet Union firmly follows the course for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries in the exploration of outer space from the very start of the space era. The joint projects of the socialist countries under the "Intercosmos" programe, the successfully resolved projects in the course of cooperation with India, France, Sweden, and other countries have inscribed glorious pages in the history of world cosmonautics. In the 1970's Soviet-U.S. space research was successfully developing under the conditions of detente. Suffice it to recall the flight of Soviet and U.S. cosmonauts under the "Soyuz-Apollo project", which will be ten years old in July of this year. The constructive contribution made by the Soviet Union to the activities of international organizations in the field of study and practical uses of outer space is broadly recognized.

The new book by the Soviet international lawyers is not only an important teaching and reference aid, but a timely and necessary reminder that only a peaceful outer space paves the way for its purposeful study and exploitation in the interests of all people.

LATE REPORT: REAGAN SALT II DECISION ASSAILED

PM181123 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Jun 85 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "How Well Different People Sleep at Night"]

[Text] Lieutenant General John Chain, director of the U.S. State Department Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, is upset. Speaking at the Washington diplomatic observers' club, he was grief-stricken. "I am disappointed in the Soviet Union's reaction to the President's decision on the SALT II treaty. From my point of view it was an excellent decision."

Without being acquainted with Gen Chain, I am, however, sure he was aware that he was being shamelessly hypocritical. But perhaps the general justified himslef by the fact that, first, duty is duty, and, second, people higher up are even more hypocritical.

The "excellent decision" on SALT II, announced by U.S. President Reagan 10 June, is a big lie which in fact brings together several deceptions at once. It is a long, complicated story, but if we keep to the facts rather than the propagandist fabrications, it boils down to the following.

Six years ago, in 1979, the USSR and the United States signed the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty -- SALT II. Its elaboration was so difficult and prolonged that several American Administrations took part in preparing SALT II. It is not difficult to guess that they were involved in this task not because they were "working for" the Soviet Union but were concerned about only one thing, how to ensure its security. A treaty reflecting a serious, highly important aspect of reality in our time -- military parity between the USSR and the United States -- seemed to them to be expedient, advantageous, and necessary to the United States, to the same extent that all people on earth today, including the vast majority of Americans, regard as expedient, advantageous, and necessary the task of at least suppressing the nuclear genie and, preferably, putting it back in the bottle. On the American side, just as on the Soviet side, top military authorities took part in the treaty's elaboration -- people who knew how to do the difficult, not to say excriciating work of comparing the two sides' military potential and establishing specific and, of course, equal limitations on its further growth.

For us, and for the rest of the world too, it was more than an unpleasant surprise that pinheaded, parish-pump politicking led to the treaty not being ratified in the United States. It was some consolation, though not much, that the Washington authorities agreed to abide by the main provisions of the unratified SALT II. Again, they did not do this out of love for our country or a great love of peace; they were worried about their own security and realized that politicking is all very well, but the threat which hangs over everyone is coming closer and becoming more real every day.

The recent TASS statement cites irrefutable and unrefuted facts showing how the Washington authorities set about violating the treaty step by step -- from refusing to observe the protocol to SALT II, which is an integral part of it, which gave the green light for the appearance of long-range cruise missiles, which is nothing less than a new class of strategic arms, to the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, which, it was supposed, will give the United States the opportunity to secure military superiority.

R. Reagan's administration did not simply move toward the elimination of the treaty system limiting the nuclear arms race, but began to act in a frankly headlong manner in this direction. We will not now enumerate all the military programs directly contrary to the SALT II treaty which have been launched at full speed; much has already been said about this. The apotheosis of bellicose hegemonism and claims to impose their own diktat on the rest of the world is the "star wars" plans. They contradicted in the most direct form not only SALT II, but common sense and the logic of life and mankind's survival as he faces a choice on the threshold of the 21st century: either stop the further arms buildup or consent to the threat of universal destruction.

It is hard to imagine that the present Washington leaders do not know about this tough choice, but they have gotten carried away, thinking that by force, including the use of force from space, they will be able to impose their own system, their own unshakable domination, on mankind. They considered it necessary to provide propaganda cover for this military madness. They made an unimaginable noise to prove that the Soviet Union is supposedly violating SALT II, so that the United States has no other option than to refuse to observe this treaty.

This looked like such a crude lie, such an absurdity, that it embarrassed many people even in the U.S. ruling circles. Then the U.S. authorities thought up a very "cunning" move. On 10 June R. Reagan announced: OK, the United States will adhere to SALT II for another 5 months, but unless in that time the Soviet Union demonstrates that it is not violating the treaty and makes concessions at the Geneva talks, the Wahington authorities will consider their hands completely free. That was downright diktat under cover of an enormous lie.

The highly experienced, wise observer John Chancellor of America's NBC television stated on this subject: "If someone less sure of himself were in Ronald Reagan's place, he would not sleep at night because of the problems over the SALT II treaty, which limits the U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals and which expires this year."

As far as we know, the U.S. President has no problem sleeping. Millions of Americans cannot sleep, however. Understandably.

LATE REPORT: SPACE ARMS GROUP MEETS 18 JUN

LD181235 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 18 TASS -- The group on space arms held a session here today in the framework of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

PRAGUE INTERVIEWS USSR ACADEMICIAN ON CEMA PROGRAM

LD160510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Interview with Oleg Bogomolov, director of the USSR Economics of the World Socialist System Institute on "People and the World" program by Stefan Simak, permanent Moscow correspondent of Czech radio; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Simak] A year has passed since the CEMA economic meeting in Moscow. Is it possible to sum up at least the first results achieved in implementing the results of the conference?

[Bogomolov in Russian fading into superimposed Czech translation] The analysis of everything that has been done during the last year is undoubtedly not only possible, such an analysis is a necessity. Even the meeting of the central committee secretaries' of the fraternal parties of the CEMA countries dealing with economic problems, which took place recently, also attempted to recapitulate some achievements and to outline further objectives concerning the implementation of the decisions adopted last year.

When talking about the achievements, I would in the first place like to point to the fact that while preparing for their congresses and while drawing up long-range plans for the development of their national economies for 5 years or a longer period, the fraternal parties were taking into consideration not only their internal objectives and needs, but they were at the same time trying to implement to a maximum degree the agreement concluded at the Moscow summit. This was an agreement about common strategy of economic development and extension of cooperation and integration. This means that the agreement is beginning to be equated with the tasks of the national economic plans and with the national development strategies. This naturally has to be kept in mind when we evaluate the outcome of the summit.

However, the activities go on in many other spheres. A number of agreements about further development of cooperation in various fields are being prepared and some of them were signed. Bilateral programs of economic, scientific, and technologicla cooperation for the period up to the year 2000 are being drawn up and adopted. Such a program was already signed between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. All this demonstrates that the agreements are consistently fulfilled.

[Simak] The summit pointed out that it is necessary to work out a comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress in the CEMA member-countries. When will such a program be adopted?

[Bogomolov] My opinion is that the agreement concerning this program can be considered to be a cornerstone of the agreements adopted by the Moscow summit. We want to intensify division of labor among the CEMA member-countries. As a consequence, we wish to emphasize all-around broadening of scientific-technological and production specialization and cooperation in the spheres which are, from the point of view of common technological development, most important.

It is this aspect in particular which the comprehensive scientific and technological progress program is aiming at. This program, which is now being worked out, has already acquired quite a distinct shape, and outlines priority directions in which common efforts leading to more extensive mutual cooperation will be exerted. International working parties are involved in elaboration of its specific points. It is obvious that in the near future, the program will be discussed and adopted at a corresponding regular meeting, at a regular session. It is impossible to tell you the date yet.

However, this is not the main thing, because another important step connecting the program with reality has to be taken. This step is represented by the embodiment of this program in the international agreements system, including general and more specific specialization, cooperation, and scientific and technological cooperation agreements. These agreements are being signed and are beginning to be fulfilled without waiting for the adoption of the program as a whole.

[Simak] This program primarily aims at five key sectors. When will the first results become apparent? What can we expect from this program?

[Bogomolov] You see, the program has been compiled as a document, which outlines a long-range strategy of scientific and technological progress. Its task is to outline reliable orientation targets, shall we say up to the year 2000. These will be orientation directives, in the scientific and technological development of the fraternal countries and in their mutual ties, the sum total of which would enable the achievement of the principle strategic target. By this I mean the achievement of the world standard of labor productivity and technological perfection of products, or the achievement of maximum possible proximity to such a level. It is therefore early to speak today, when only 1 year has elapsed since the CEMA summit, about the greatness of the first results. It is, however, obvious that we put great hopes into the implementation of the program. The past experience, the experience with previous agreements, that become a part of the program, speaks about the fact that based on mutual efforts a lot can be achieved. Let us just recall the agreements on the joint development of electronic computers, on setting up the computer systems. Let us recall joint activity of designers and scientists, joint work of numerous enterprises in the electronics industry of our countries. Thus we acquire a picture of the possibilities offered by comprehensive policy decisions of this type. Yet, the development of computers is only a single and perhaps not the most convincing example. There is also a nuclear energy development program. Simply, a number of examples exist of how large-scale cooperation plans are fulfilled. In other words, certain early results of the implementation of the common strategy, aiming at accelerating social, economic, scientific, and technological progress, can be identified with these examples.

[Simak] It has occurred to me that the exceptionally complicated elaboration of such a program indicates that the present modes of cooperation in the field of science and technology have been overcome, that the deep-rooted methods are no longer sufficient.

[Bogomolov] I think this is very true. We have positive experiences with such a kind of program attitude when increasing the tasks of science and technology and in pooling our efforts. However, nowadays we are increasingly often arriving at the conclusion that these target programs and methods of cooperation development alone are no longer sufficient, that it is necessary to create additional conditions for extension of these ties. This is particularly valid when the issue concerns mobilization and implementation of the aspects of economic incentives for participants in joint projects. It means that each of the participants in the cooperation has to bring certain contributions toward the common effort and will in turn acquire a sizable gain from this activity. In the sphere of scientific and technological cooperation, just like in other spheres, it is important that the development of relations is based upon economic budgeting and that the agreements of a program character are supported by the usage of these economic levers.

Apart from this, the new and more intensive forms of mutual contacts are necessary. I have in mind direct contacts between enterprises of the fraternal countries, for instance those of a Soviet research and development establishment or a Soviet design bureau, which have at their disposal large technological know-how, and an enterprise or a combine in one of the fraternal countries, let us say in Czechoslovakia.

A multitude of technological know-how, which has so far not been put into practice, has accumulated here in the Soviet Union. It is namely the marriage of the scientific and technological potential of the Soviet Union with the production potential of a fraternal country, which can considerably accelerate the introduction of new technology. It is therefore necessary to seek new forms of cooperation, which include the establishment of joint scientific and technological combines and enterprises. It is necessary to seek these forms and develop economic, organizational, and legal conditions, which will enable functioning of these forms.

[Simak] Bearing the 12th 5-Year Plan in mind, in which areas or in which countries do you envisage the development of such ventures?

[Bogomolov] I think that the forthcoming 5-year period will also be characterized by joint ventures on a large scale. They will not only include the traditional spheres of development -- say the extraction industry or power industry in the Soviet Union, where we have acquired much experience in joint establishment of export capacities, from which all participants profit considerably. I think that modern joint enterprises or joint construction projects will include not only the branches of the extraction and fuel and energy complex, but will continue to spread into the branches determining scientific and technological progress, that is nuclear energy, electronics, biotechnology, and the automated systems and robotics production.

It is difficult to say at the moment which specific enterprises will be set up, but the research of possibilities, which will lead to organizing such enterprises, is being carried out. It is being carried out namely in the spheres which are -- from the point of view of technological progress -- of decisive importance. I would like to name at least development of metrology production and production of scientific instruments, which it is very important to promptly set up adequate capacities capable of satisfying the relatively small, as far as volume is concerned, but very pressing problem of genuine demand for scientific instruments.

[Simak] Engineering, one of the key sectors of national economy, is the next subject of the interview. Modernization of the engineering sector represents a base for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into all spheres of the national economy. In which direction is our cooperation intended to develop?

[Bogomolov] I personally think that the most important task is to harmonize production of such technology which is most needed for the modernization of the production system as a part of our country's entire economic system. I have in mind the creation of a new generation of equipment, new technologies that use resources economically and save fuel and raw materials. This is not a question of modernization or substitution of a certain variety of obsolete equipment only. It is a question of introducing fundamentally new equipment systems which would elevate the entire production and all its interconnecting links to a qualitatively higher standard.

Production of the means of automation, production of robots and manipulators, which enables the transfer to the interchangeable and flexible production systems, naturally plays an especially important role in these aspects of technological progress. This is not the only problem. We also need equipment for the development of the extraction branches of the industry. Such equipment has to be highly productive. We need a new variety of machinery for the introduction of industrial technology into agriculture. In short, there are many spheres concerned.

When speaking about formation of mutual cooperation among fraternal countries in the sphere of engineering, I would primarily like to stress that in this respect it is important not to forget rational and optimal specialization of the engineering -- not to duplicate our activities, but supplement them rationally. So far, this has been a weak spot. Frequently, we produce the same products of low technological standard. At the same time, we have to buy goods, of which there is a shortage, in the West. It is obvious that we have to look for solutions which will enable us to use the latest world know-how and in the unavoidable cases, to develop independently though in contact with the West, various aspects of technological progress in order to create a sufficient degree of invulnerability of our technological development.

[Simak] Recently, we have often been discussing the perspectives and possibilities of the extension of the direct links between enterprises or ministries of the socialist countries. What are the possibilities offered by these links?

[Bogomolov] The scope offered by these links can be very significant indeed because all the reserves in the extension of specialization and cooperation become much more pronounced if seen at enterprises, scientific and research institutes, or design office levels. Their employees are more aware of the demands and conditions needed for specialization and cooperation. Because of this, the involvement of individual enterprises in the preparation of proposals for specialization and cooperation, particularly in the implementation of the agreements concluded between individual enterprises, has resulted in considerable intensification of cooperation.

However, the difficulty lies in the fact that not all enterprises have thus far possessed adequate powers to do so. In order to establish such links, several economic and legal conditions must be in force. So far, an optimum apportionment of terms of reference to enterprises, conbines, and their supervisory ministries in individual countries has not been found. Hence there have been certain difficulties. Apart from this, our relations are, as is well known, based upon world prices, although these are naturally revised and freed from many speculative and inflationary influences. In order to be able to deal with this commercial aspect of the problem, we need the experience which is at present possessed by the foreign trade enterprises; the industrial enterprises are lagging behind somewhat in this regard. Simply put, we are setting off on new and unknown paths, and we are struggling with unsolved problems. I hope that the economic summit meeting produced a sufficiently strong impetus that will lead to the solution of these problems.

[Simak] I would like to ask you to evaluate the present state of economic and trade contacts between East and West. What role can be played by the Moscow summit decisions in the process of normalization of these relations?

[Bogomolov] The present level of economic relations between East and West indicates that the entire scope of their development has not been explored. We are aware of the reasons. The growth of international tension is the main reason for this situation. This growth has considerably complicated relations between the East and the West. The U.S. policy attempts to make even its own NATO allies comply with its own course of limiting the access of the socialist countries to modern technologies and to the possibilities of gaining credit sources on Western financial markets. Aside from this, the economic crisis which in 1981-82 shook the capitalist world and which was the deepest recession of the postwar period has also put a considerable strain upon the development of businesslike cooperation.

To this we must add also certain problems that have arisen in the very development of the CEMA member-countries, which are at the present time in a more sober fashion and without unnecessary illusions evaluating possibilities of cooperation with the West and the advantages ensuing from this cooperation. Not everything laid down in the original plans turned out to be well founded; not everything was as advantageous in the long run as seemed to be the case at the beginning.

Apart from this, the CEMA member-countries have been and continue to be forced to liquidate their indebtedness, which arose in the second half of the seventies. This forces them to look for additional export possibilities and to somewhat lower their imports from the West. However, as stated by the Moscow summit, we understand that the development of normal, mutually advantageous, equal contacts of the socialist countries with the West corresponds to the interests of both systems and creates conditions for the continuation of the process of relaxation of international tension. Therefore, the CEMA member-countries support extensive international cooperation and normalization of relations with a number of Western countries.

The scope for these steps exists. However, it is necessary to remove discriminatory and artificial barriers introduced by the West and aimed at the socialist states. To this end it is necessary to combine the efforts of the CEMA member-states in order to increase the competitiveness on the world market of goods produced by the socialist countries.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

LD172252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] A regular meeting of the CEMA Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened today in Belgrade. Taking part in the work of the meeting are delegations of CEMA member-countries as well as Yugoslavia. The committee will examine questions of working out a program of cooperation for the forthcoming period. Particular attention will be devoted to the working out of a draft long-term comprehensive program for scientific-technical development for CEMA countries. The Soviet delegation at the meeting is led by Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee Science and Technology.

CEMA, CARTAGENA TREATY GROUP AGREE TO COOPERATE

LD161319 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- Agreement on cooperation has been reached between the CMEA Secretariat and the Guiding Council of the Cartagena Treaty with the aim of contributing to the development of economic and trade relations between the CMEA member countries and the Cartagena Treaty member countries. A start for it was marked by an exchange of letters between Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and Ambassador Pedro Carmona Estanaga, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the Cartagena Treaty.

At the first stage of these relations, information will be regularly exchanged about the structure, functions and activities of both organizations, and consultations may be held between its officials on questions of mutual interest. If necessary, the sides will exchange invitations for such events as seminars and conferences to discuss subjects of interest for both organizations.

CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETS

PM140843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 May -- A routine session of the CEMA standing commission for cooperation in the chemical industry sphere has been held in Brasov. It was attended by delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia.

The commission examined progress in the preparation of conventions on production specialization and cooperation in that sphere in 1986-90 and the results of cooperation between the commission and the international Interkhim sectorial organization. There was also a discussion of questions relating to the further improvement of multilateral cooperation within the framework of the commission and the proposals of the international Interkhimvolokno Economic Association on the basic guidelines for improving its activity.

CEMA NUCLEAR POWER EQUIPMENT COMMISSION MEETS

PM140853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Routine Session"]

[Text] Sofia, 22 May -- A routine session has been held here of the intergovernmental commission implementing overall coordination of cooperation among the interested CEMA countries and Yugoslavia in implementing the agreement on multilateral international production specialization and cooperation and reciprocal supplies of equipment for nuclear power stations. The session was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia, and also from Yugoslavia.

The session was chaired by commission Chairman A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The session participants considered questions connected with the development of cooperation among the countries which are parties to the 28 June 1979 agreement on the production and supplies of equipment for nuclear power stations. Specific measure were agreeed on to ensure supplies of this equipment in 1985. The session noted that the equipment installed at existing nuclear power stations ensures their reliable and efficient operation.

In line with the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow, the session examined progress made in the preparation of a draft program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear stations supplying heating in the CEMA countries up to the year 2000. There was also a discussion of other questions of cooperation in the sphere of nuclear machine building and power engineering.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and complete mutual understanding.

The leaders of the delegations were received by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

U.S. VOTE ON UN SPACE ARMS RESOLUTION CRITICIZED

LD172211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] The annual session of the UN Committee on Peaceful Use of Space is starting its work in New York today. As UN circles note, the session will concentrate on the issue of preventing space militarization. Here is the "Latest News" commentary with Igor Cnarikov at the microphone:

The view on the necessity of urgent measures in order to prevent transferring the arms race into space is now shared by the majority of the world community. It is enough to mention the fact that delegations from 150 countries at the 39th UN General Assembly sessions supported the resolution which is called precisely, "The Prevention of the Arms Race in Space." The resolution was adopted on the initiative of the Soviet Union and only one country, the U.S., did not support the resolution. Once again the U.S. was confronting practically the entire world, including its traditional allies. As you can see, they are at opposites in principle positions.

At a time when the Soviet Union is advocating consistently and persistently wide international cooperation in assimilating and exploring space for peaceful purposes, the U.S. is adjusting its shuttle program for the needs of the Pentagon. In violation of the permanent Soviet-U.S. 1972 ABM Treaty, the current administration has proclaimed and begun carrying out the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Highly-placed administration figures are trying to present it as a defensive program and the preparations toward its realization, which have already begun, as scientific research. Under this pretext the White House is categorically rejecting the Soviet Union's proposal to agree on a moratorium during the entire period of the Geneva talks on the creation, including scientific research, and deployment of space weapons.

It is absolutely obvious that Washington is trying very hard to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union through stationing in space offensive missiles and nuclear weapons. Even some of the U.S. NATO allies are beginning to understand the consequences of this adventure. As for world public opinion, it is clear and definite -- space should remain peaceful.

UN SUPPORT FOR IRAQ MORATORIUM ON IRAN ATTACKS

LD172324 Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 18 TASS -- A spokesman for the U.N. secretary-general has said that Javier Perez de Cuellar welcomes the decision of the president of Iraq to cease attacks on Iranian cities from June 15 till the end of the month and expresses confidence that the Government of Iran will likewise discontinue attacks on civilian areas of Iraq. The U.N. secretary-general has called upon both governments to avail themselves of the opportunity in order to put an end to such attacks and to further suffering of innocent civilian population. He hopes that both sides will be able on the basis of mutual acts of good will to promote international efforts in the search for ways for an honorary and just settlement of the tragic conflict between them.

The U.N. secretary-general reaffirmed his readiness to render any assistance to the sides as they will deem suitable.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES HAMMER; HAMMER PRESENTS GIFT

LD180854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With A. Hammer"]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Armand Hammer, eminent representative of U.S. business circles, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation. During their conversation they discussed possible ways of developing mutually advantageous Soviet-U.S. economic links, in the implementation of which Hammer's company takes an active part.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warmly thanked Armand Hammer for the original note written by Vladimir Ilich Lenin in 1921, which Hammer presented as a gift to the USSR.

Discuss Economic Ties

LD171424 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 17 TASS -- Armand Hammer, chairman and chief executive officer of the board of directors of the American Occidental Petroleum Corporation, called for improvements in political and economic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Speaking at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists here today, he told them he had been received by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Armand Hammer said that during their conversation they had discussed possible ways of developing mutually advantageous Soviet-American economic links. The company he heads is actively involved in the maintenance of these links.

The American businessman said he had offers to increase supplies in the framework of the present 20 years contract between Soviet foreign trade associations and Occidental Petroleum.

Armand Hammer said that the trading relationship between his country and the Soviet Union was now at a very low level, perhaps the lowest over the more than 60 years of his contacts with the Soviet side. That, he said, reflected the current state of the political relationship between the two countries. Armand Hammer said further that during the conversation he had voiced his opinion about the possibility of a summit meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President. The American businessman said also it was his conviction that the attainment of agreement between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty states not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms would largely help to remove the risk of outbreak of war.

Gorbachev Not Going to UNGA

AU171312 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 17 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will not attend the United Nations General Assembly in New York this autumn, the U.S. millionaire Armand Hammer said here today. The 87-year old president of Occidental Petroleum, who has met all the Soviet leaders since Lenin, told a press conference that his information had come from the Soviet ambassador to Washington, Anatoliy Dobrynin.

The U.N. Assembly had been considered one of the possible occasions for a "summit" with President Ronald Reagan.

"I know he's not going because before I came I had a discussion with Mr. Dobrynin in Washington," he said, adding that he had not actually discussed the matter with Mr. Gorbachev himself. However, he said they had discussed the possibility of a summit and confirmed "there will be a meeting", but "when and where is being determined, the matter is being discussed right now." He said the Soviet leader "didn't seem to feel there was any urgency" to meet the U.S. President. Specialists regarded this as confirmation that the Kremlin was in favour of a summit in principle, but not in a particular hurry to get down to the planning stage.

In his only public comment on the question, Mr. Gorbachev said on April 8 in an interview with the Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA that a positive attitude had been adopted by both sides and the time and place would be arranged at a later date.

Mr. Hammer said he felt such a meeting would be useful and that "Russia would be a good place for a first meeting", but he admitted, "I don't know whether such an invitation will be extended, but I hope so."

In the context of trade, Mr. Hammer said he had discussed selling 500 million dollars worth of offshore oil rigs to the Soviet Union for drilling in the arctic conditions of the Barents Sea. An agreement by the U.S. Government to this effect would constitute a change of direction in Washington's policy in this area, he said, adding that the Defense Department was opposed to the project. But Mr. Hammer, who is scheduled to meet the Trade Secretary Malcolm Baldrige in Los Angeles this week, said he was "sure we will get the licenses we need".

He said he had discussed two other projects with Mr. Gorbachev. They were "increasing the volumes of superphosphoric acid sales and purchase of ammonia, urea and potash from the Soviet Union" and building a coal slurry piepline, which "if it proves satisfactory and meets Soviet needs", could be expanded from a 70 million dollar project to a multi-billion dollar project from Siberia to Moscow.

Patolichev Receives Hammer

LD171739 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- Today Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, received Armand Hammer, a prominent representative of U.S. business contacts, chairman of the board of the U.S. Occidental Petroleum Corporation. Matters of business contacts between Soviet foreign-trade organizations and the corporation as well as possibilities for broadening them were discussed.

STATUS OF TWA HIJACKING, U.S. RESPONSE REPORTED

LD171748 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] An American Boeing-727 jetliner with some 30 American citizens taken hostage by a group of aircraft hijackers is now standing at Beirut International Airport at a distance of 200 meters from the air terminal building.

This aircraft was on a flight from Athens to Rome and last Friday, as you know, found itself in the hands of armed people who announced that they intend to hold the aircraft until their demand for the release of some 700 Lebanese Shi'ite Muslims from Israeli jails is met.

I remind you that prior to the departure of the Israeli troops from the south Lebanese town of Nabatiyah, in the environs of which the notorious Ansar concentration camp was located, more than 1,000 of its inmates -- Lebanese and Palestinians -- were taken to jails on Israeli territory.

However, let us return to the present incident. Having seized the Boeing-727, the hijackers made several flights between Algiers and Beirut and are now holding the American aircraft at the airport of the Lebanese capital. A few passengers were taken off the plane and taken away to an unknown destination. It is reported that one American, a Marine who also was on board the plane, was killed.

In connection with the threat of this incident developing into an even more sinister situation, members of the fighting group of the Shi'ite movement have been deployed around the Boeing with the American hostages. According to AFP, detachments of Shi'ite militia have been put on combat alert from Beirut to Tyre and Baalbek, in case of a foreign military intervention. Lebanon has repeatedly been threatened from the sea. Armed detachments of Shi'ites are on combat service also on the Lebanese coast. It is reported that they have already shelled suspicious vessels which have approached the coast where the Beirut International Airport is situated.

Nabih Berri, the leader of the Amal movement, is now holding talks with the ambassadors of the United States and other Western countries in order to prevent a further aggravation of the situation. It has just been reported that he talked to McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser. It is reported that 4 hours after the Boeing hijacking, a so-called crisis group, similar to the one which was set up 5 years ago when the U.S. Embassy in Iran with a large group of American hostages was captured, started operating in the State Department. According to AFP, this group is located on the seventh story of the State Department very near the study of George Shultz.

The name of the Delta Force special purpose troops has again started to be glimpsed fleetingly in the pages of the U.S. press. These crack troops are specially trained for carrying out terrorist actions in various areas of the world. The Americans, the AFP correspondent notes, remember the failure of the operation by these forces with a view to freeing the American hostages in Tehran, which resulted in the death of eight American soldiers and officers. Foreign news agencies report that the authorities have already sent a special group of American commandos to the port of Larnaca in Cyprus. The aircraft carrier Nimitz has been ordered to ply the central Mediterranean and the American missile destroyer Kidd has left the Israeli port of Haifa and has set off for the crisis area.

In White House circles it is believed that the hijacking of the American aircraft with U.S. citizens on board may lead to an aggravation of the situation in this region and give grounds for possible American military interference.

It is reported also that the Israeli cabinet is discussing behind closed doors the Boeing hijackers' demands. Tel Aviv is calling on Washington to show firmness.

Video shows TWA plane taxiing and stationary at Beirut airport. A mullah with white turban walks near vans, shells dropping in sea near ship. Berri is shown in close-up and then is seen picking up the telephone and talking. Video also shows U.S. troops jumping from aircraft and then their parachutes descending. American troops are then shown walking to large four-propeller transport aircraft]

Situation Update Given

LD180140 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 17 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] It has been reported that President Reagan cut short his holiday in Camp David and returned to the White House, where he is conferring with his closest advisers. In the State Department, a special crisis situation group has been working night and day.

The aircraft carrier Nimitz has set off for the shores of the eastern Mediterranean and other U.S. warships will also set off for there. An AFP correspondent has reported from Washington that the Pentagon has sent 1,800 Marines to the Lebanese coast. Again the call to bring in the Marines is being heard in Washington. In Washington they have not ruled out a possible operation to free the hostages along the lines of that which was carried out five years ago in Iran.

The hijacking of the U.S. plane has led to the declaration of a state of military alert in the northern regions of Israel and also in the Israeli Air Force. Commanders have been ordered back to their bases, correspondents for U.S. TV companies report from Tel Aviv. The fact of the matter is that the hijackers are demanding the liberation of 700 Lebanese prisoners from Israeli jails.

At the same time, the passengers in the plane have addressed a letter to President Reagan asking him not to resort to military measures to regulate the situation that has arisen. Whether this can be avoided -- that is, U.S. military interference -- will be clear very soon.

A report has come in from Beirut that all the hostages have been removed from the plane. At the present moment they are under the protection of fighters of the Amal movement, Nabih Birri, leader of this movement, reported at a press conference.

PRAVDA REPORTS GANDHI'S WASHINGTON SPEECHES

PM171310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Different Standpoints"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Jun -- The Reagan administration's plans to create a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements are "bringing the world to the brink of the abyss" of a nuclear war. This was stated by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who is on an official visit here, at a meeting with a group of U.S. scientists opposed to the militarization of space.

The Indian leader resolutely rejected as unfounded the Reagan administration's claims that the "star wars" program would be purely "defensive" in nature. The system being created, R. Gandhi pointed out, "will certainly be a weapon." The U.S. Administration's plans "will not promote" progress toward peace and disarmament.

Carl Sagan, the well-known U.S. astronomer, presented R. Gandhi with a petition signed by 84 eminent representatives of the U.S. scientific community. The document expresses support for the call contained in the Delhi Declaration of the heads of state and government of six countries -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- to end the testing, deployment, and production of nuclear weapons. Pointing out that this declaration was recently discussed at his meeting in Moscow with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, R. Gandhi stressed that the Soviet leader took a "very positive" attitude to it. The USSR "is showing readiness to disarm."

In his speech delivered the same day at a joint session of both houses of Congress, the Indian prime minister expressed serious concern at the fact that the arms race is not only not stopping but is becoming more and more sinister in scale. He stated in particular that "we are concerned by the fact that the arms race is acquiring new parameters. As a result, achieving the ultimate goal -- disarmament -- is becoming harder and harder. That is why we have serious reservations about the militarization of space."

Both in his speech to Congress and at the White House banquet held in his honor R. Gandhi particularly stressed India's desire to ensure world peace and end the arms race. Recalling the Delhi Declaration of the heads of state and government of the six countries, the prime minister said that "India, the Nonaligned Movement, and all peoples will welcome and support any positive step in the direction of disarmament." In this connection the Indian head of government expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms being held in Geneva will "produce positive results."

Expressing concern at the fact that "world peace today is too fragile," R. Gandhi stressed the "alarm felt by India in connection with the creation of military bases in various parts of the world." "We are directly concerned by the militarization of the Indian Ocean and the deliveries of increasingly sophisticated arms" to neighboring countries, he stated. As AP notes, the prime minister was clearly thinking of the shipments of modern U.S. arms to the Pakistani military regime, which, the Indian Government is convinced, go far beyond the framework of Islamabad's defensive needs. For its part, R. Gandhi stressed, India "strives for peace, good-neighborliness, and friendly cooperation in South Asia."

Touching upon the situation around Afghanistan, the Indian leader, AP points out, "gave an analysis of the roots of the prevailing situation which differs sharply" from the U.S. position. R. Gandhi stated that India opposes "foreign pressure." The Indian prime minister's statements also voiced concern at the prevailing situation in the sphere of the international economy and trade.

As THE WASHINGTON POST today points out, Reagan administration spokesmen are "extremely unhappy about Gandhi's critical statements" regarding the Reagan "star wars" program.

National Press Club Remarks

PM171313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "From Different Angles of Vision: The Results of R. Gandhi's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has completed his official talks in the United States. Characterizing their results, the Indian leader stressed in a speech at the U.S. national press club that the two states' governments "look at the world from different angles." India, R. Gandhi stated, will remain a nonaligned, independent country.

The prime minister expressed serious concern in connection with the American Administration's plans to transfer the arms race to outer space. The Indian head of government stressed that the "explanations" he was given on this score by the American leaders did not dispel India's fears.

R. Gandhi indicated India's concern in connection with the militarization of Pakistan, which is taking place, as is known, with U.S. assistance. The Indian prime minister refuted the rumors circulating here to the effect that during the talks a "deal on American arms deliveries" was discussed. He pointed out that he "did not by any means come here in order to discuss any deals."

Touching on economic problems, R. Gandhi stressed the need to restructure the international economic order on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

DISCOVERY LAUNCHED, TO TEST SPACE-BASED DEFENSE

LD171458 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 17 TASS -- The space shuttle Discovery roared off into space with seven astronauts aboard from Cape Canaveral. The crew includes two foreign experimentors, namely French citizen Patrick Baudry and Prince Sultan Salman Al-Saud, a member of the Saudi royal family.

During the weeklong mission the astronauts are to make the space shuttle program's first practical test of a component of the comprehensive missile defense with space-based ingredients, which is now being developed in the United States. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that it will involve a ground-based laser on the Hawaiian Islands and a mirror installed aboard Discovery. The laser's beam is to be directed to the mirror and received on earth after being reflected.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said the Pentagon attached enormous significance to the experiment from the standpoint of ascertaining the feasibility of hitting enemy missiles with a beam sent by a ground-based laser and reflected to target by an orbiting mirror. The critics of "star wars", the paper said, viewed the experiment as another stage in the implementation of Washington's plans to militarize outer space. Space exploration expert John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists said the test would be a small but a real first step in the direct development of space weapons.

Discovery's mission also provides for releasing four satellites. Three of them are communications ones and the other will be orbited temporarily for astronomical observations and then returned on board with the help of the spaceship's manipulator arm.

CIA BEHIND ATTEMPTS TO KILL QADHDHAFI, OTHERS

LD171956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants, with commentary by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST reported that according to information from intelligence circles, the CIA supported, trained, and is continuing to support the grouping which attempted to murder Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. My colleague Vitaliy Sobolev comments:

The physical extermination of prominent political and state figures has always been considered an important part of the activities of the U.S. CIA. Here are several examples: In 1961, Lumumba, prime minister of the Republic of Congo, now Zaire, was assassinated; in 1969 -- Mondlane, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front; in 1973 -- Cabral, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde; in 1975 -- Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; and there can be practically no doubt that CIA murderers are to blame for the death of Panama leader Torrijos. The Cuban counterintelligence revealed and dealt in time with numerous attempts on the life of Fidel Castro. There were so many of them, and they were conceived with such resourcefulness, that a whole book has been devoted to their description -- "The Fish Is Red -- which was so entitled after an encoded signal used by CIA-hired assassins.

The involvement of the U.S. spy agency in many other crimes such as these is sometimes not very obvious, since these knights of the cloak and dagger, as they are called, naturally try to cover up the traces. They have got rich experience in this respect, as well as in payment from the U.S. treasury, the U.S. state machinery of different services, and omnipresent U.S. private capital. But whatever more or less major political assassination is involved, some speculation always appears that the CIA had a hand in it, itself or through some middlemen. These are its methods. Besides, the principle of who is going to gain, dating back to Roman law, always reliably leads to the criminal.

The same happened in the case of the attempted murder of Al-Qadhdhafi, who eliminated a major U.S. base on Libyan territory and is carrying out an anti-imperialist policy both in Africa and the Middle East. Official Washington feels undisguised hatred toward him. The United States has repeatedly undertaken various anti-Libyan actions, including military ones, such as when two Libyan jets were downed in the Mediterranean. But the United States is failing in its attempts to shake the will of the government of the Libyan revolution. As we can see, the CIA has received an order to eliminate a man who does not suit them.

On the other hand, murderers in the service of the U.S. Government apply criminal methods not only against those who are considered to be enemies of this government. The CIA, so to speak, without batting an eyelid, did away with Vietnamese dictator Ngo Dinh Diem and Trujillo, the Dominican dictator, when these people ceased to suit the Washington leaders. For in [word indistinct] quite typical of various general-presidents who constantly squabble over power and topple one another, there is a reign of chaos and blind elements only at first sight. This reshuffle of U.S. cronies is always directed by U.S. agencies, both diplomatic and secret. If this process comes to a halt, American agents shoot to kill their former friends with habitual ease.

The morals existing in the CIA are a secret to almost nobody. From time to time, this or that agent, whose tolerance of the lack of principles, materialism, and merely criminal behavior finally starts running short of the level required for continuing such activities, quits them,and in the form of a confession, baring the soul so to speak, turns the secret agency inside out. Simultaneously, of course, they obtain some means of getting on in life by publishing sensational materials. So, it seems as if everybody is used to the immorality of the CIA. The aforementioned note in THE WASHINGTON POST failed to cause any crisis in the U.S. capital, nor even an emotional explosion, although they like to pronounce philippics against terrorism there. Here we have such an accusation against a governmental establishment, but the whole point is that the CIA is an instrument of U.S. policy and double-dealing; neglect of morals has become a basis of the CIA activities because it is typical of Washington's policies in general.

TASS CITES BRZEZINSKI CALL TO AID AFGHAN REBELS

LD172255 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 18 TASS -- The United States intends to step up the "undeclared" war against sovereign Afghanistan. This is evidenced by the hearings, held in the special congressional group on Afghanistan, on the so-called effective public diplomacy the purpose of which is to give greater scope to U.S. aid to the counterrevolutionaries.

Speaking at the hearings, Zbigniew Brzezinski, former assistant to President Carter for national security affairs, directly pointed out the interconnection between U.S. "national interests" and the subversive activities of Afghan counterrevolutionary forces which are in the pay of the CIA.

While calling in words for a "mutually acceptable settlement" of the situation around Afghanistan, he at the same time asserted that the only possibility for that is to raise the effectiveness of subversive activities against the legitimate government of that country. He called for an increase in the deliveries of arms to the counter-revolutionaries and a rise in the quality of their training so that the bandits could use the most up-to-date weapons in the fight against their own people. Brzezinski insisted on the need to broaden the delivery of armaments to the Ziaul Haq regime and to more actively use Pakistan as a springboard for subversive and military operations against the DRA.

U.S. PLANS FOR RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

PM171340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Gan "Rejoinder": "Subversive Voice"]

[Text] Goebbels once liked to say that "the media are a weapon of war." Their task, the fascist ringleader insisted, lies in "waging war, not reporting it." As is well known, he was long on cynicism. His experience now sells like hot cakes overseas. Washington, where the Goebbels "directives" are alive and well, views the role of the U.S. propaganda media in just that way and no other.

As has just been reported from the United States, Congress has adopted an amendment envisaging the creation of yet another subversive radio station -- this time anti-Afghan. In the U.S. special services' usual provocative and pretentious vein it will be called Radio Free Afghanistan and the "voice's" task will be just what its Hitlerite precursor taught the present masters of ideological subversion -- waging war against the Afghan revolution.

Nobody in fact hides this goal in Washington. What else can be expected of a radio station which it is planned to site in the headquarters of the slanderous radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which serve the CIA's intelligence and subversive needs? Their equipment near Munich will also be used to choke the airwaves with anti-Afghan disinformation.

It is worth noting that the Senate decision followed literally on the heesl of the opening of the anti-Cuban "voice" croaking out of Florida. These events are not accidental; they are part of the logical chain of the actions of Washington, which is conducting an anticommunist "crusade." Viewing "psychological warfare" against the socialist community countries and the forces of peace and national liberation as one of the most important strike weapons, the U.S. Administration has taken it into its head to cloud the truth with mud and slander. But will it be equal to the task?

KYODO: MOSCOW AGAIN POSTPONES TALKS WITH JAPAN

OW111259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has for a second time asked Japan to postpone the bilateral vice-ministerial regular consultation, scheduled for later this month in Tokyo, a foreign ministry official said Tuesday.

Moscow gave as reason a tight schedule of Mikhail Kapitsa, vice minister of foreign affairs in charge of Asia and the Far East, who was to lead the Soviet delegation, the official said.

Japan's chief delegate to the talks is Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichiro Asao.

Tokyo has no choice but to accept the Soviet request for the postponement, and the talks are expected to be held here in September or later, after the summer vacation, the officials said.

The Japan-Soviet vice-ministerial consultations, the fifth of their kind between the two countries, were originally scheduled for early in May.

But the meeting was later rescheduled to late June because of the Japan visit by Soviet Vice Premier Aleksey Antonov in mid-May to attend the Soviet national day event at the Tsukuba science exposition.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM180927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopping Over in Moscow"]

[Text] On 12 June Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the Administrative Council, and foreign minister of the DPRK, who is on his way to visit Cuba, stopped over in Moscow.

Rusakov Receives DPRK Envoy

PM171035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 13 June K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

The talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, touched on several questions of mutual interest relating to Soviet-Korean relations and the international situation.

GORBACHEV RESPONDS TO INDIAN LIBERATION VETERANS

LD141623 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received a message from the leadership of the All-India Association of Independence Fighters, veterans of the Indian national liberation movement. The message says, in particular, that the veterans of the national liberation movement of India think highly of the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for peace, for preventing the escalation of the arms race and for removing the threat of war, especially in the present-day situation, when the imperialist powers of the West are carrying on preparations for nuclear warfare and "star wars".

The message speaks highly of the results of the recent Soviet-Indian summit talks. India and the USSR, the message goes on to say, are firmly convinced of the need for peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation among all states. This has been reflected in the historical treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It is a long time now, the veterans of the Indian national liberation movement stress, that Lenin's ideas have been a source of inspiration for many Indians. They express the confidence that the strengthening of friendship between India and the Soviet Union will contribute to the cause of peace and security of the peoples. The message voices unconditional support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at averting nuclear warfare and "star wars".

Mikhail Gorbachev has sent the following reply to the authors of the message:

"All-India Association of Independence Fighters

I cordially thank you, veterans of the struggle for the independence of India, for your heartfelt, friendly message. The ideas and sentiments expressed in it confirm anew that Soviet-Indian friendship has deep and strong roots and traditions, that it dependably serves the interests of the peoples of the USSR and India and meets the noble goals of peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

Vladimir I. Lenin, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru stood at the sources of Soviet-Indian friendship. Indira Gandhi, the great daughter of the Indian people, who was determinedly and consistently pursuing a course of close friendship between India and the USSR, made an immense contribution to the strengthening and development of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

The recent visit of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the Soviet Union and the Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow forcefully demonstrated that Soviet-Indian friendship is dynamically developing and growing stronger and that it constitutes an important factor of peace and stability not only in Asia but also in other regions."

"The Soviet people highly appreciate the contribution of India, a great power enjoying well-deserved prestige on the international scene, to stronger peace and security for the peoples. It is also a great service of India that, being a recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement, she is doing a great deal for its development and strengthening.

The emergence of the Nonaligned Movement and its becoming an important factor of the present-day international relations constitute a major achievement of the peoples of the emergent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The aspirations of the peoples of those countries, waging their difficult struggle to overcome the consequences of the colonial yoke, are close and understandable to us. The Soviet Union has always supported the peoples of the emergent countries in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for equal and fair international relations, and against the imperialist policy of dominance and diktat.

I fully share your worry over the tense world situation. As for the Soviet Union, we will continue to do everything possible to remove the threat of any war, nuclear or space. The main principles of our foreign policy is a world without wars, a world without weapons. Mikhail Gorbachev."

IZVESTIYA CITES BAKHTAR ON ALLEGED CIA MANUAL

PM141050 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unidentified own correspondent dispatch: "dushman Handbooks: The CIA Compiles Terrorism Manuals for the Afghan Counterrevolution Too"]

[Text] Kabul -- BAKHTAR organized a press conference here where journalists were presented with manuals prepared by the CIA for Dushman terrorist training centers in Pakistan, as well as for bandit gangs operating on Afghan territory itself.

Dozens of these manuals have been seized from dushmans by the Afghan Army during recent combat operations. Those present at the meeting were addressed by the following terrorists arrested by the organs of public order: (Zayluddin), a fully-fledged terrorist belonging to the reactionary Islamic Party of Afghanistan grouping, and his colleague, Abdul Wahid, ringleader of an Islamic Society of Afghanistan bandit gang operating in Kabul Province. The third member was Muhammad Mirza, an informant for the Pakistan special services.

They were dispatched from Pakistan into the DRA not so much for combat purposes as to instruct and, if possible, organize the systematic training of ordinary dushmans who, for a variety of reasons, are not struck by the idea of being "educated" in bandit schools and colleges abroad.

The aspiring instructors were caught not only with a stack of literature, but with other "educational aids" on them: pistols equipped with silencers, portable explosive devices, and a new design of grenade. Abdul Wahid, for example, was found to have a whole kilo of powerful toxic agents on him capable of sending the whole of Kabul to the next world.

What does this CIA literacy campaign look like? Let us flick through a few of the dushmans' books. There is the small, pocket-size pamphlet entitled "Lessons in Guerrilla Warfare." Distributed by the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, it contains 95 closely packed pages.

The table of contents lists the following sections: "How To Use a Light Weapon," "Types of Military Hardware," "Chemicals and Their Practical Utilization," "The Use of Antitank and Anti-Infantry Mines," "Antiaircraft and Missile Weapons," "Organizing Ambushes," "Camouflage Methods," "How To Hide in Mountains and on Flat Ground," "Destroying Roads, Bridges, and Communications," "Fighting Superior Enemy Forces." "Retreating and Transporting Casualties," "How To Behave When Arrested," and "Means of Enciphering and Passing Out Messages From Prison"...

And all this is accompanied by clear and easy-to-understand plans, diagrams, and charts acquainting the reader with the devices and the action of artillery and air defense armaments, mortars, small arms, and delayed-action explosives and toxic agents.

The other "textbook" is entitled "War in the Enemy Rear." It is designed not for the dushmans fighting in bandit gangs but at those who are in the ranks of the counterrevolutionary underground. The advice given here is of an entirely different kind: how to obtain legal status, how to get people's confidence, carry out subversion at one's place of residence and work, set leaders and subordinates, and traders and their customers at odds with one another, concentrate weapons in caches, and manufacture home-made explosives and toxic agents.

The reader will of course recall the sensation caused a little while back by reports about the U.S. special services' "methodological" assistance to the Somocista gangs fighting against revolutionary Nicaragua and how vehemently official CIA spokesmen denied any involvement in the production or distribution of literature of that kind. One may predict that a similar reaction to these exposes by BAKHTAR will now ensue.

However, you cannot hide the truth. BAKHTAR also presented at the press conference the "educational aids" printed for the counterrevolutionary rabble in Nicaragua. It seems that the authors did not overexercise their creative faculties. One has the same layout as the other, the same recommendations, even similar illustrations -- with just a small dash of Islamic coloring.

The same poisonous brew, from the same devil's kitchen.

INDIAN CONCERN OVER U.S. ARMING OF PAKISTAN

LD142126 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 14 Jun 85

["Justified Concern" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow June 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin reports:

The American-Indian talks between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi have shown that Washington has turned down in a categorical form India's concern over the U.S. policy of mass rearmament of Pakistan.

Facts show that India's concern is absolutely justified. No country of South Asia -- a region with a population of about one billion people -- has ever been turned into such a gigantic arsenal of armaments as Pakistan today. Islamabad spends one third of its annual budget on large-scale rearmament. Added to it should be 3.2 billion dollars supplied by the U.S. in the form of the military-economic aid. According to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, Washington is going to expand the scope of this aid. Talks were started between the U.S. and Pakistan on concluding another military-political deal to the sum of 6 billion dollars.

As is known, Pakistan receives from the U.S. the most up-to-date weapons which by no means are defensive ones. The list of the weapons includes "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of delivering missiles with nuclear warheads to the biggest Indian cities, cruise missiles, the most up-to-date "Cobra" helicopters, spying planes and the most up-to-date tanks. The Indian press reports ever more often that Washington connives at Pakistan s activities aimed at creating a nuclear bomb.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM171317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden stopped over in Moscow 15 June. The minister was met at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.S. Ryzhov, who gave a dinner in his honor.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AUSTRALIA

PM140841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation, headed by B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow on 25 May. It comprised USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.G. Afanasyev, G.G. Bartoshevich, Yu.M. Volmer, and V.M. Kavun. The delegation had been in Australia at the invitation of the country's parliament.

AUSTRALIA SUPPORTS FURTHER OBSERVING SALT II

LD071940 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Paris June 7 TASS -- The Australian Government expresses firm conviction of the need to further observe the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT-2) between the USSR and the United States. Speaking in Canberra, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia Robert Hawke stressed that this treaty should be abided by until new accords are reached at Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports. The Australian Government, said the prime minister, considers it essential that the policy be pursued, which would not erode the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty.

Australia is of the opinion that the Soviet Union is committed to the basic provisions of the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaty. Our country, said the prime minister, believes that the USSR does not plan any steps which could seriously upset the strategic parity or give unilateral advantage in the field of strategic armament.

PRAVDA HAILS LAOS OVERTURES TO THAILAND

PM171346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Positive Step"]

[Text] True to the principled line of strengthening peace and good-neighborliness, Laos has come out with another important initiative that has triggered a widespread public response in Southeast Asia. The Lao Government, showing its goodwill, has proposed that it and Thailand immediately embark on talks in Bangkok or Vientiane to discuss bilateral and regional problems.

The persistent necessity and urgency of this initiative is directly linked with the serious situation prevailing on the border of these two states because of the continuing provocations by the Thai Army. Although under world public pressure Bangkok has been forced to announce the withdrawal of its regular units from the three population centers seized a year ago in Laos' Xaignabouri Province, nonetheless, as a Lao Foreign Ministry statement notes, Thai Army subunits have not hitherto fully left the republic's territory.

These actions by the Thai side are a blatant violation of Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity and generally accepted norms of international law. Today Southeast Asia is one of the regions of our planet where a tense situation remains through the fault of imperialism and hegemonism. The Thai military's provocations are objectively adding "fuel to the fire" of distrust among the region's states and stoking an explosive atmosphere. All this plays into the hands of external forces interested in fanning confrontation between the fraternal countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- and the ASEAN states.

Laos, the Lao foreign ministry points out, pursues a consistent course of establishing good-neighborly relations with Thailand in the spirit of the 1979 joint statements. During the talks proposed by Laos it might be possible to start a constructive dialogue on developing mutually acceptable solutions on the entire range of Lao-Thai links and to discuss regional problems.

The fraternal countries of Indochina, pursuing a coordinated peace-loving foreign policy, are convinced that the resolution of the problems of Southeast Asia is a matter for the states of the region themselves on the basis of complete respect for their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and without outside interference in their internal affairs. It is obvious that only a political solution by way of talks can guarantee a real normalization of the situation in the region and turn it into a region of lasting peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. The Lao Government initiative creates a positive basis for initiating a peaceful settlement of the problems existing in the region. The ball is in the opposite side's court.

Vietnam Expresses Support

LD171952 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 17 TASS -- Vietnam's government came out in support of the proposal of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to resume talks between Laos and Thailand to solve their problems. It is pointed out in a letter of Vietnam's mission at the United Nations to the United Nations secretary-general that this proposal indicates that Laos holds a consistent stand aimed at ensuring the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples, the maintenance of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council urges the Thai Government to give a positive answer to this important initiative by Laos.

TASS: U.S. SEEKS ASEAN SUPPORT FOR POL POT

LD141650 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The United States is seeking to involve the ASEAN countries in a new campaign started by Washington over the "Kampuchean question".

Now that the Reagan administration has had the Congress officially appropriate funds for aid to the Pol Pot men and other anti-Kampuchean "have-beens," Washington would like to get the ASEAN countries to "lobby" among Asian, African and Latin American countries to get their support for the "coalition government" of the non-existent "Democratic Kampuchea".

The Malaysian NEW STRAITS TIMES points out in this context that on U.S. recommendations the delegates of the ASEAN countries to the United Nations organize meetings with the representatives of those member countries of the international community which show signs of change in their position on the representation of the Pol Pot men in the United Nations.

Washington has specifically chosen a group of countries to be "worked over" in this way. Malaysia, according to the newspaper, makes efforts to secure support for the Pol Pot men from the states participating in the Islamic Conference, Singapore concentrates on the Commonwealth countries, the Philippines is courting Latin American states, etc. Malaysia's Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir has admitted that ASEAN is stepping up its activities in that direction.

Washington has also secured the ASEAN countries' consent to send representative delegations to Africa and Latin America on the eve of the next session of the U.N. General Assembly to seek support for a course of aggravating the situation around Kampuchea and exploiting the U.N. mechanism to intervene in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

So the "Kampuchean question", the fanning up of which is orchestrated by Washington, is actually the question of ways to return the Pol Pot men and other reactionaries to Kampuchea. Indeed, the motley anti-Kampuchean "coalition" was actually put together by foreign powers and constitutes nothing short of a front for the piratic actions of the Pol Pot men and their allies.

Human conscience cannot tolerate either such a flagrant injustice as the representation in the United Nations of the Pol Pot criminals, who exterminated over 3 million Kampucheans in pursuit of their policy of genocide and who perpetrated atrocious crimes resembling those of the Nazi executioners. Meanwhile, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a sovereign state which has fully proved its viability and right to be a member of the international community, is still denied that right. This is taking place because the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea would like to reverse the successful process of national rebirth and of building a new life in Kampuchea. But no intrigues of the external forces can prevent the Kampuchean people from building a free, independent and thriving homeland.

SOLOMENTSEV LEADS PARTY CONTROL GROUP TO WARSAW

LD170639 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- A delegation of the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee of the CPSU led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee of the CPSU, has left Moscow for Warsaw today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party for sharing know-how of party work.

In the airport the delegation was seen off by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and other officials.

Meets With Urbanski

LD171811 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw June 17 TASS -- Mikhail Solomentsev, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Commission of Party Control of the Polish United Workers' Party, met here today and exchanged experience of party work, making special emphasis on the activities of party control bodies.

The delegation of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee arrived in Warsaw today to exchange experience of party work.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS JARUZELSKI PZPR PLENUM SPEECH

PM171103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jun -- As PAP reports, a concluding speech was delivered by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the routine plenum of the PZPR Central Committee which has ended in Warsaw. He said, in particular:

The Central Committee has adopted a decision on the question of increasing the effectiveness of party work. The attitude toward the party in the country is changing for the better slowly, but consistently. Only a party of people who observe ideological, political, and moral requirements, active people, frontrunners in labor, people whose deeds match their words, can be close to people, experience their problems, and earn their respect and trust.

So quality is the most important thing. But of course, numbers are also important. It is hard to overstate the importance of the fact that last year the party was supplemented by more and more candidate members every month. Above all, young people are coming in, with workers being in a substantial majority. They are coming in at a time when the decision to join our ranks remains a difficult, bold choice.

We have ceased to be a besieged fortress. But we have not yet become an army on the full offensive, marching as a regular, broad front. It is necessary to strengthen the pulse of ideological life and display concern for the Marxist-Leninist essence of the party and for strengthening its unity. Any demagoguery, regardless of its origin, and any manifestations of either self-satisfaction or alarmism are harmful and objectively undermine the party's unity.

The party has gone through various periods of bureaucratic centralism and pseudodemocracy. The "pendulum" has swung from side to side. Today we are on the path to the attainment of unity of party rights and party duties. This applies both to the party as a whole and to its constituent parts. No party member can be outside control, outside critical evaluation of his activity. That is the logical consequence both of a democracy which is identical for all, and of intraparty discipline which is identical for all.

One innovation in the work of the party and of state organs is consultations, embracing the whole country or individual groups. Thanks to their scale and diverse forms, the decisions proposed are becoming better understood. Public opinion polls promote better knowledge of facts, opinions, and moods. They have become widespread in practice.

W. Jaruzelski went on to state: The study and dissemination of the fraternal parties' achievements and the solutions they have introduced are of valuable assistance in increasing the effectiveness of our work. We are one big socialist family which constantly enriches its experience in putting into practice the universal laws of our system in specific national conditions. It is necessary to make skillful use of our friends' achievements.

We observe many inspiring innovative decisions in the Soviet Union. We studied with great attention the report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secertary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. I warmly recommend the comrades to study it attentively, and the relevant Central Committee sections to adopt the conclusions which arise from it. At the same time -- and this is doubtless a healthy phenomenon -- we want the new, effective, unique methods of the activity of our party and our state to be regarded as interesting by our friends too.

The Soviet comrades criticize openly, by name, and in public both the leaders of certain administrative and economic components, including central components, and individual members of party bodies. In this regard we still do everything too politely, too gently, anonymously, without naming names. But the conditions have already arisen where certain evaluations and opinions of the work of components of the party and the administration should be made public. This will promote the struggle for basic party principles and increase public confidence in us.

Many of those who spoke, the speaker went on, pointed to the need to step up the struggle for purity in public life and greater consistency in overcoming parasitism and crime. People living under our system are sensitive toward any deviations from socialist norms.

One factor which causes crime is alcoholism. A law on countering alcoholism was adopted 3 years ago. But there is inadequate, insufficiently principled concern for its effectiveness. The use of alcoholic beverages at work is observed at various levels. Here a bad example is particularly dangerous. People will not stop drinking at the factory, construction site, or institution, if people are drinking in the management office, in their superior's office, sometimes even at meetings and conferences held under a scientific banner. Alcoholic drinks must be banished from party, state, and administrative buildings and public institutions.

We will not stop carrying out the actions needed to ensure that in all its components the party is an organization of people with pure intentions and that the words "party member" mean "honest." In conclusion W. Jaruzelski noted that work continues on preparing the long-term party program. This will be the main platformof discussion prior to the 10th PZPR Congress.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS SENTENCING IN GDANSK TRIAL

PM180935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PAP Report"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun -- As reported by PAP, the Gdansk Voivodship Court has delivered its verdict in the case of B. Lis, A. Michnik, and W. Frasyniuk, extremists from "Solidarity's" subversive, so-called "interim coordinating committee." They have been found guilty of attempts to carry out antistate activity aimed at fueling tension and organizing disturbances in Poland. The court has sentenced W. Frasyniuk to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment, A. Michnik to 3 years' imprisonment, and B. Lis to 2 and 1/2 years' imprisonment.

HONECKER ADDRESS TO GDR STATE COUNCIL NOTED

LD172007 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin June 17 TASS -- "The GDR fully supports the Soviet initiatives and proposals aimed at radically improving the international situation, stopping the production of and scrapping nuclear weapons," said General Secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker. Speaking today at a session of the Council of State which discussed the GDR's contribution to the realisation of the Helsinki Final Act, he stressed that detente remains relevant, that the future belongs to it for it guarantees people the world over the security so urgently needed today and tomorrow, that it creates an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between states with different social systems.

USSR-GDR COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

LD171046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0734 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun (ADN) -- The 36th session of the USSR-GDR Joint Government Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation began in Moscow today. The chairman of the GDR section of the commission is Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The Soviet section is led by Aleksey Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During the 3 days of consultations, specific action for the further integration of the economies of both countries will be discussed. The basis for this are the far-reaching agreements of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the long-term GDR-USSR Program for Cooperation in the Fields of Science, Technology and Production up to the Year 2000. The main task here is to implement, by way of close cooperation, the comprehensive intensification of the economic reproduction process in a consistent way, and to increase efficiency by accelerating scientific and technological progress.

A main issue at the consultations is the work being done to coordinate the economic plans of both countries for the period 1986-90. The conclusion of numerous new agreements is envisaged, with which the stability and long-term nature of the division of labor, specialization, and cooperation will be increased, and the prerequisites created to achieve the highest international standards in technologies and of products, and to dynamically further develop mutual trade. In this connection, the 36th session of the joint commission will devote particular attention to deepening cooperation in the areas of electrical engineering and electronics, chemicals, engineering and equipment, the consumption goods industry, and the construction sector. The realization of previously concluded agreements will further be checked during the session.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS YOUTH LEADER IN MOSCOW

AU170747 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0709 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/6/1985 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth met in Moscow with Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the USSR.

On the occasion, it was stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Communist Youth and the Leninist Young Communist League developed and diversified steadily, on the basis of the links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of summit meetings and understandings.

Aspects were also discussed of the observance of the International Youth Year - "Participation, Development, Peace" - nationally and internationally and of the preparations for the 12th World Youth And Student Festival, as well as other problems of the international youth and student movement.

TIKHONOV GREETS FINLAND'S KOIVISTO AT BORDER

LD180718 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Kostomuksha, Karelia June 18 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland arrived here today at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Government of the USSR to attend observances marking the completion of the Kostomuksha ore-dressing combine, the major project of Soviet-Finnish cooperation. He was welcomed on the Soviet-Finnish border by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other officials. The state flags of Finland and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the border.

Holds Talks

LD180954 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Kostomuksha (Karelia) June 18 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today had here a conversation with Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, who had arrived in Kostomuksha at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

The Soviet head of government conveyed to the Finnish president friendly greetings and best wishes from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Mauno Koivisto asked to convey to Mikhail Gorbachev his cordial wishes.

The conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, centered on questions of Soviet-Finnish relations and on some outstanding international problems of mutual interest. Nikolay Tikhonov and Mauno Koivisto noted with satisfaction that relations between the USSR and Finland continued to develop steadily and progressively, in the spirit of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The sides reiterated the intention of the two countries to continue unswervingly the course of strengthening friendship and trust and to preserve and replenish everything positive in Soviet-Finnish relations, which had become a model of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Discussing prospects for economic cooperation, the sides noted that the maintenance of bilateral trade at a high level, continued construction by joint efforts of major projects in both Soviet and Finnish territory and the expansion of specialisation and co-production met the interests and needs of the economic and social progress of both countries and contributed to the material foundations of Soviet-Finnish good-neighbourliness. In this context special importance is attached to the implementation of major tasks formulated in the long-term programme of the development and expansion of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation to the year 1995, and also to the forthcoming prolongation of the programme to the year 2000.

Exchanging opinions on international problems, the sides stressed the need to perseveringly work for concrete agreements on the prevention of the militarisation of space and on ending the race in nuclear missiles and other armaments on earth. The implementation of the Soviet proposal to establish a comprehensive moratorium on nuclear and space weapons could become an effective step on this road. The Soviet side reiterated its support for Finland's proposal on the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe.

Advocating the revival of detente, stronger peace and security and more extensive cooperation in Europe, the Soviet Union and Finland think it very important to successfully complete the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The hope was expressed in connection with the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the European Conference, which would be marked in Helsinki this summer, that all the participating countries would reiterate their commitment to that historical document and their resolve to contribute to the practical implementation of all of its principles and provisions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PONOMAREV'S VISIT TO SPAIN

Madrid Coverage

For Madrid coverage of the visit to Spain by a Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities, including a meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, see the Spain section of the 18 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Meeting With Gonzalez

LD171524 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Madrid June 17 TASS -- There was a meeting here today between Boris Ponomarev, head of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the Spanish Government.

The Soviet Union's stand on most important international problems was set out during the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere. There was an exchange of opinions on these problems and questions of the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Spain.

Boris Ponomarev handed over to Felipe Gonzalez a message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, Felipe Gonzalez expressed satisfaction in this connection. The sides expressed mutual striving for the deepening of a political dialogue between the USSR and Spain in the interests of ending international confrontation and the arms race and restoration of detente. Taking part in the meeting were Secretary of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vadim Zagladin, USSR Ambassador in Spain Yuriy Dubinin, and President of the Senate of the Spanish Cortes Jose Federico de Carvajal.

Talks With Senate Leaders

LD172105 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Madrid June 17 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, today visited the Senate of Spain's Cortes Generales (parliament). The delegation had a meeting with the leadership of the Senate including its president, Jose Federico de Carvajal.

Boris Ponomarev stressed that the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR arrived in Spain with an open heart and good intentions, with the desire to promote the development of Soviet-Spanish relations and make them stronger. We welcome the intention reaffirmed by the Spanish leadership to expand consistently business cooperation with the Soviet Union, he said. It is completely identical with the approach of the Soviet side.

During the meeting of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, with the chairman of the Government of Spain, Felipe Gonzalez, in Moscow on March 14, 1985 the intention was expressed to continue developing Soviet-Spanish cooperation, including political contacts and consultations.

Soviet people recall with warm feelings the visit of King Juan Carlos I of Spain to the USSR in May 1984. The first visit in history by the head of the Spanish state to the Soviet Union both gave a new impetus to the expansion of Soviet-Spanish contacts and largely helped to clear away the overburdens of the past in our relations. An important role, of course, was played by the exchange of visits of the ministers of foreign affairs (of both countries).

Interparliamentary ties are a substantial part of political contacts. They enable our peoples to get acquainted closer and better with each others life and aspirations, with the views of our states on international questions, and help establish mutual understanding.

Boris Ponomarev told Spanish parliamentarians about the social and economic development of the Soviet Union, its political system.

A plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee held in April outlined a vast programme of speeding up the development of our society, he said. We see the highest sense of the social and economic development of the country in steadily improving the well-being of the people, in creating ever more favourable conditions for harmonious development of the individual.

Soviet people realise excellently that it is important to safeguard peace on earth for the solution of all these complex large-scale tasks. This determines our course on the international arena, the course aimed at the prevention of war, at the development of mutually-advantageous, goodneighbourly cooperation with all states. Our profound interest in peace is the best answer to those who are trying to intimidate peoples with the so-called "Soviet menace" and to justify the arms build-up with this only argument which is a false one.

We regard the present situation in the world as very complex, more than that, as very dangerous.

The arms race is gathering momentum and is about to be spread into space. Practically, not a single agreement aimed at its curbing has been concluded in the past six years. The volumes of armaments, and the ever more sophisticated mass destruction armaments, are growing, and this means that war danger threatening mankind with nuclear catastrophe is being constantly enhanced. Many fruits of detente, progress, which was developing so successfully in the seventies, particularly in Europe, have been blighted. In Central America, in the Middle East and southern Africa, in Asia, regional crises, far from being overcome, are fraught with conflicts of ever wider scopes. The deployment of U.S. "Pershing" and cruise missiles in Europe has also led to the aggravation of the situation.

We see the root-cause of the evil in the stubborn refusal of the present ruling circles of the United States and NATO to recognise the changes that have taken place in the world in the past decades (the formation of the world socialist system, the disintegration of colonial empires, the independent road of development, the road of social progress taken by dozens of emergent states). And the United States would like to exert pressure not only on the Soviet Union. It is conducting this course also with regard to developing countries and, sometimes, little-by-little, also with regard to its allies. They in Washington do not want to accept the world of today as it is. They want to remake it, to subjugate it, to impose its own will and economic exploitation on peoples.

Hence an endless, monstrous arms race, above all that of nuclear arms which the ruling circles beyond the ocean are stubbornly whipping up, without giving thought to consequences. And they are urging their partners in NATO to do the same.

Staking on the arms race, Washington is trying to upset the strategic parity in the international scene and to give NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty Organization .

It is here that the one should seek the main, in essence, the only reason of the dangerous development of events. Clearly, the USSR and our allies have no intention of allowing this parity to be upset and will not allow that.

For the United States "star wars" plans serve the aim of giving it the possibility of neutralizing Soviet forces of deterring a potential aggressor and getting a free hand to launch a disarming nuclear attack on our country. It is not an accident that in the Geneva negotiations the U.S. to this date actually does not want to discuss in a concrete way the non-militarization of space, although that problem by mutual consent reached by the representatives of the USSR and the U.S. in January 1985 should be regarded and resolved there in a complex, in interrelationship with other problems of nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

The Soviet Union is strongly against the arms race for it realises full well that no disputed problems, the more so, ideological ones, can be solved in our age on a world scale by the force of arms, and the more so nuclear arms. The security of any state cannot be built at the expense of the security of others. The existing military-strategic balance is the prerequisite of safeguarding peace. Our principle is the principle of equality and equal security of all states. It is certainly best of all to arrive at complex elimination of nuclear arms, at disarmament, to agree on mutual renunciation of the use of force. This would be a truly reliable guarantee of durable peace.

The Soviet Union's policy in the existing conditions has a firm and at the same time constructive nature. Jointly with our allies we have extended for 20 years of operation of the defensive Warsaw Treaty, even though we have invariably repeated and repeat that we are against Europe's split into blocs imposed on us by the West and we are prepared for the simultaneous disbandment of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and, as an initial step, of their military organizations. We are in favour of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization concluding an agreement on non-use of force now, while they exist.

The Soviet Union has submitted for the consideration of international forums in the recent years a whole programme of concrete measures aimed at the limitation and sharp reduction of armaments, at the improvement of the international situation. That programme has been confirmed again recently. In the days of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, in the address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers "To the peoples, parliaments and governments of all countries". The Soviet people are convinced that war is not inevitable. There are no international questions, also, that could not be settled at a negotiating table.

Many governments, just as the Soviet Government, vigorously declare against the return to the cold war, for disarmament, for the development of a fruitful, mutually-advantageous cooperation of states regardless of their social system on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The call of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev for the revival of detente, for the building of a comprehensive system of international security has met with a broad positive response.

Millions of people are now aware of war danger, above all nuclear danger. This awareness is manifested in concrete actions of diverse forces: political parties, trade unions, public organizations, churches. Confronted with this supreme goal -- that of prevention of war -- political, ideological, philosophical differences and distinctions, we believe, must recede to the background.

President of the Socialist International Willy Brandt visited Moscow recently. He also talked about the need of stepping up the struggle against war danger.

In our belief, Europe can and should say its authoritative word in world politics. And in this sense we attach great importance to the development of Soviet-Spanish relations, so to speak, along all lines.

The Soviet and Spanish peoples, Boris Ponamarev went on to say, have long been linked by feelings of mutual respect and mutual sympathies, and we have a no small number of common features in our historical development. In relations between the USSR and Spain there are no disputed problems, and we see no objective obstacles that could hold back the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between our states in a variety of fields. I would like to stress that the Soviet Union wants to develop relations with Spain as a partner-state. We are convinced that in the present-day difficult international situation, the maintenance and development of good relations between the USSR and Spain can contribute to the cause of ensuring peace.

The Soviet Union highly values everything positive that has been already achieved over a relatively short time since the diplomatic relations were established. We are satisfied with the fact that in the past two and a half years alone Spain and the USSR have signed more than 20 agreements and protocols on cooperation in different fields. But we should not stop at what has been achieved. There is a lot of untapped reserves in the areas where contacts have been established. Let us take trade and economic ties. Is the figure of 600-700 million dollars of trade turnover the amount which corresponds to the real potentialities of such countries as the USSR and Spain? So far, one gets the impression that the level of trade and economic relations markedly yields to the level of political contacts.

We have vast reserves in the sphere of science and technology. The fourth session of the mixed commission for the examination of the fulfilment of the 1979 agreements has just been concluded in Madrid. It has accomplished useful work. There exist untapped possibilities for cooperation in such areas as sea shipping, fisheries, air services.

Promising from the view points of confidence-building and consolidation of mutual understanding are measures implemented along the lines of united cities.

The Soviet people know well about rich cultural heritage of the Spanish people. Cultural exchanges are implemented successfully between the USSR and Spain. I am confident, however, that we have vast possibilities in this sphere, too.

In conclusion Boris Ponomarev conveyed an invitation to a delegation of Cortes Generales of Spain to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Senate Leader's Remarks

LD172126 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Madrid June 17 TASS -- The consolidation of Soviet-Spanish relations might be an important contribution to the improvement of the international situation. The Spanish leadership is striving for this aim. Jose Federico de Carvajal, president of the Senate of Cortes Generales of Spain, said this during a meeting of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the leadership of the Senate of Cortes Generales of Spain.

Jose Federico de Carvajal said the Spanish parliamentarians are glad to be receiving Soviet guests. It is wellknown in Spain what role the Soviet Union played in the rout of fascism in the Second World War, and the heroism and sacrifices of the Soviet people are appreciated.

The president of the Senate pointed out that the government is in favour of Spain's remaining in NATO but without entering its military organization. A referendum on Spain's participation in NATO will be held. Spain is a non-nuclear country. Both chambers of Cortes Generales have adopted a resolution on preventing the deployment of nuclear weapons on Spain's territory.

Despite its geopolitical position, Spain is independent in deciding on its policy, Jose Federico de Carvajal said. It declares for the development of relations with the Soviet Union, for the deepening of a political dialogue. Spain will spare no efforts for ensuring a peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, for solving disputed problems through talks, he said.

MAFIA CHIEF'S TESTIMONY SOUGHT AT AGCA TRIAL

LD171805 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Banenko reports:

The 13th meeting at the Rome trial of the case of the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II was held today. The questioning of Turkish terrorist Ali Agca which lasts for several days was continued.

Severino Santiapichi presides over the trial. That judge presided over the first trial of this case at which Agca was sentenced to life imprisonment. Agca is now faced with the charges of smuggling and keeping on the Italian territory a firearm, a Browning pistol of calibre nine from which shots were fired in St. Peter's Square in Vatican City four years ago.

Video recordings of the attempted assassination were shown on nine television screens that were installed in the courtroom today. When the judge demanded that precise testimonies be given about the circumstances of the crime neofascist Agca started giving contradicting and evasive answers, saying that he had committed that attempt a long time back.

Representatives of the mass media and all those present at today's meeting of the court were greatly impressed by the revelations made by Giovanni Pandico, ringleader of "Camorra", the Neapolitan mafia. In an interview published in the weekly L'ESPRESSO today, Pandico, who is now in Naples where the trial of the mafia is held, said directly that Agca has been compelled by chiefs of the Italian secret services to make allegations about Bulgaria's involvement in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Pressmen showed special interest in revelations by the mafia's ringleader about his staying in a prison in Ascoli-Piceno where Agca had been kept. In that prison they "made friends" with the then deputy director of the Italian service of military information and security, General Pietro Musumeci. In return for a service rendered to the mafiosi, he asked them to compel Agca to "repent". Themafiosi persuaded the Turkish terrorist to coperate with the general. "If I remember it right, the general forced Agca to sign a document", the ringleader of the Neapolitan mafia said in the interview.

Familiarising themselves with the given interview, the defence for the Bulgarian citizens who are wrongly accused of "involvement in the attempted assassination" demanded that Giovanni Pandico be brought to Rome so that he could repeat his statement at the given trial.

In this connection, a correspondent of the news agency ITALIA said that "Camorra" with its mysterious ties with the Italian secret service and the illegal Masonic lodge "P-2" appeared at the trial in Rome.

The court decided to consider the request of the defence.

KAMPELMAN SDI REMARKS AT FLORENCE SEMINAR HIT

LD161831 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

The United States has made another attempt at drawing its "star wars" plans. Speaking at the just-concluded seminar in Florence on matters of international politics, Max Kampelman, the leader of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on reducing nuclear and space arms, directly stated that Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) must be a reinforcing factor of the Atlantic alliance. He set out "considerations" which obstensibly made the U.S. Administration increase strategic defence research, having levelled absurd accusations at the Soviet Union.

Max Kampelman, clearly expressing concern over the mounting opposition in Western Europe to the U.S. space weaponisation programme, resorted to a heavy-handed attempt at reassuring the West European public opinion by stating that the United States is ostensibly prepared to discuss all these matters with its allies, and even to take into account all their considerations, advice and worries. He went on to say that everything that the USA is doing now is only "a program of research". Besides, Kampelman said reassuringly that the results of the research will not necessarily be used for the production of arms.

However, despite all the endeavours the U.S. representative's assurances failed to convince those present of the good intentions of the United States. Jacques Andreani, the ambassador of France to Italy, in a speech at the seminar strongly criticized the SDI. France, he said has a good deal of serious doubt about the U.S. initiative.

KOHL REPEATS 'HACKNEYED THESIS' AT HANNOVER RALLY

LD171228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2115 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jun (TASS) -- The FRG chancellor, for the umpteenth time, has repeated the hackneyed thesis about the allegedly "unresolved German question," and that this notorious question, regardless of the existing political realities, needs to be resolved "within the framework of a European peace order." PRAVDA writes about this today in a report from Bonn commenting on H. Kohl's speech at the "all German" rally of the revanchist Silesian regional association in Hannover. "Kohl asserted, as he has done previously, that the division of Germany means at the same time the division of Europe, which, he says, should be overcome by means of the "voluntary" elimination of the socialist system in the states of Eastern Europe. There was bitter irony in the chancellor's assurances about the FRG's peace-loving policy and in his saying that peace should stem from West German territory.

"The chancellor kept quiet about the fact that the strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world can hardly be promoted by the U.S. first-strike nuclear missile means that are being installed on the territory of the FRG and of several other West European states. He kept quiet about the fact that the FRG's intention to participate in the elaboration of the "star wars" program put forward by President Reagan is none other than an undermining of the edifice of peace."

With regard to the FRG chancellor's attitude toward the Eastern treaties, the newspaper notes that his speech contained an attempt to support the thesis concerning the fact that these are allegedly not "politically binding" for the FRG, and that the question of the final borders in Europe should, it appears, be decided at the same time as the conclusion of a peace treaty.

"This fallacious thesis, which is aimed at nullifying the peace settlement achieved in Europe, was, with a clearly provocative aim, thrust upon the chancellor by F.-J. Strauss, leader of the Bavarian extreme right, when he spoke 3 days ago in Bonn to ministers and other senior government officials, PRAVDA writes in conclusion.

Further on Rally

LD170004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1218 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Hannover, 16 June, TASS -- TASS correspondents V. Serov and S. Sosnovskiy report.

Flags displaying the arms of "East German Laender," which disappeared from the political map of Europe together with the Hitler Reich, fluttered for 3 days over the Hannover fairgrounds. The streets of the city were plastered with placards on which the West German flag was superimposed over maps of the GDR, the western provinces of Poland and some of Soviet territory. The revanchist "Regional Association of Germans From Silesia" was holding a so-called "pan-German meeting" here with the provocative slogan "40 years of exile -- Silesia remains our homeland in a Europe of free peoples." This gathering was one of the central events in a provocative campaign with which the notorious "League of Expelled Germans" is marking the 40th anniversary of the capitulation of fascist Germany.

Thousands of "eternally yesterday's people [vechno vcherashniye]," who so far have not given up hope of canceling the results of the World War II and postwar development, traveled to Hannover from all corners of the FRG. The tone of the gathering was set by the speech made by the ringleader of the "regional association," CDU Bundestag Deputy Hupka, imbued with hatred for the world of socialism and full of malicious slander against the system of treaties and agreements regulating the FRG's relations with its neighbors in the East. For Hupka and his confederates, "the German Reich continues to exist juridically," and the present European borders "are not final and are open to change."

Chancellor H. Kohl's participation in the Hannover meeting was sinister testimony of official Bonn's support for revanchist tendencies in the FRG. As the main speaker at the gathering of the "regional association," the head of the FRG Government not only disregarded the protests by the parliamentary opposition and the West German and foreign public, but also essentially demonstrated his solidarity with the importunities of "eternally yesterday's people."

The chancellor's speech clearly reflected the contradicitons of Bonn's policy regarding the socialist countries. While giving assurances of Bonn's "striving for a reconciliation" with them and of Bonn's rejection of the use of force and its "fidelity to the Eastern treaties," he at the same time repeated the worn-out thesis to the effect that "the German question remains open," and that the question of the borders can allegedly be finally decided only within the framework of some "peaceful settlement in Europe." While maintaining that the FRG allegedly is not putting forward and does not intend to put forward territorial claims from its neighbors, he simultaneously supported the revanchists' postulate concerning the "inconclusive nature" of the present borders and did not rebuff the frenzied calls of the members of the "regional association" for "a return of German territories."

WEST EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS CONFER IN PARIS

PM171429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting in Paris"]

[Text] Paris, 13 Jun -- The growth in unemployment as a result of the crisis being experienced by the capitalist world is at the focus of attention of all communist and workers parties in Western Europe. That is the conclusion drawn by the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, publishing today a report on the first day of the meeting of representatives of 18 West European communist and workers parties taking place in the French capital. Delegations from Austria, Belgium, Britain, Greece, Denmark, West Berlin, Ireland, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, San Marino, Turkey, Finland, the FRG, Switzerland, and Sweden are taking part in the 2-day meeting organized on the French Communist Party's initiative.

It was stressed in the speeches that the level of unemployment has reached 20 percent in some countries, in Spain, for example. It is young people and women who are the first victims of dismissal and unemployment everywhere. Exploitation of the working people is intensifying during the restructuring of industry. All speakers exposed the attack on the working people's real wages and their social security being waged by enterprises with the assistance of right-wing or social democratic governments. The economic disorders "imported" by most capitalist European countries from the United States are seen by those governments as inevitable, and the encroachment upon the working people's interests is described as the necessary "flexibility" that will supposedly make it possible to revive economic development.

Speakers directed attention to the continuing high level of inflation and the massive export of capital.

Communist Party spokesmen stated that their governments are militarizing their economies and are thereby promoting the arms race and increasing the serious danger looming over mankind. They also pointed to the action on behalf of peace and disarmament that is under way throughout Europe. It was the unanimous opinion that it is impossible to overcome the crisis without a reduction in international tension. Many participants in the meeting pointed to the importance of developing cooperation with socialist countries in order to ensure employment.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TOLKUNOV'S FINLAND VISIT

Helsinki Coverage

For Helsinki coverage of the participation of L.N. Tolkunov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union chairman, at the meeting of the Paasikivi Society, see the Finland subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 18 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Conclusion of Visit

LD161748 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Helsinki June 16 TASS -- The visit to Finland by the delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, is over. The visit was made at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of Finland. On the delegation were Aleksandr Zhuchenko and Nikolay Ponomarev, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the visit the delegation had meetings with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, Ahti Pekkala, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, Erkki Pystynen, president of parliament, Paavo Vayrynen, the country's minister of foreign affairs, Erkki Liikanen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Finnish Parliament, and with members of the Parliamentary Group of Finland.

During conversations there was a wide-ranging exchange of views on the problems of European security and cooperation, on the development of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations based on trust and on the further strengthening of parliamentary contacts between the two countries.

The USSR Parliamentary Group delegation took part in a meeting of the "Paasikivi Society". Lev Tolkunov made a speech at the meeting, setting out the Soviet Government's stand on a number of topical matters of the international situation and, in particular, on matters connected with the strengthening of European security, with the problems of disarmament and prevention of militarisation of outer space.

The delegation visited industrial enterprises of a number of companies which actively participate in the development of fruitful and mutually beneficial Soviet-Finnish trade-and-economic cooperation.

Our trip has undoubtedly contributed to further strengthening close friendly contacts between the parliaments of the two neighbouring countries. The contacts vividly reflect the high level of goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, Lev Tolkunov, the leader of the delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, has stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent. During numerous conversations which were held in an exceptionally warm atmosphere, we discussed a wide range of matters aimed at further developing bilateral Soviet-Finnish relations. In the field of interparliamentary contacts, in particular, the conversations were about strengthening the contacts between the Parliamentary Groups of the two countries and cooperation within the framework of the Interparliamentary Union, the struggle for peace and disarmament, for the prevention of militarisation of outer space, against the policy of racism and apartheid, for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis. I would like to emphasize that our visit was made in an atmosphere of full trust and mutual understanding.

ITALY RECEIVES LETTER ON CEMA-EEC COOPERATION

LD172308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] According to ANSA, the Italian Government, which now holds the chairmanship of the EEC managing bodies, has received the text of the CEMA Secretariat letter containing the proposal on establishing official relations between the CEMA and the EEC. The ANSA report notes that in the course of the conversations that took place at the office of the Prime Minister of Italy Craxi and the office of Foreign Minister Andreotti with the participation of representatives of other EEC countries, a possibility of giving a positive reply in principle of the community member-countries to the CEMA Secretariat proposal arose.

GRISHIN RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD141119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, today received a delegation of the Vienna organization of the Austrian Communist Party led by Comrade Podolsky, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the Vienna organization of the Austrian Communist Party. The delegation is in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS ANC CONFERENCE

LD151001 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has sent a message of greeting to the national consultative conference of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa which says:

The ANC conference is being convened in conditions where there is an unprecedented groundswell of popular actions for eliminating the system of apartheid in your country. By participating in political protests, strikes and other forms of the national liberation movement, the ANC activities inspire the oppressed masses to struggle with the racist regime.

The Communists, all Soviet people, express their solidarity with the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa. They strongly demand an end to support for the criminal Pretoria regime by imperialist circles led by the United States.

REPRESSION OF ANTI-APARTHEID S. AFRICANS VIEWED

MB141624 Moscow in Zulu to southern Africa 1800 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Vladimir Voyevodov commentary]

[Text] The number of those victimized by the racist regime is growing daily. In the past few months about 500 anti-apartheid opponents have been killed, and this is a modest estimate. Many opponents of the regime's apartheid policies have been thrown in overcrowded jails, some have been forcibly moved to the bantustans, and others are awaiting trial.

In Pretoria, 22 opponents of apartheid are currently being tried on trumped up charges of treason and might face the death penalty. As in the past, the racist regime is continuing its policy of destroying all who have openly shown their resistance to apartheid and the oppression in this country by the racist regime.

Recently there have been news reports that the South African police have acquired more firearms, ammunition, helicopters, and other military equipment. Whereas before they used unsophisticated methods of repression, things have now changed.

Despite all the racist repression the people of South Africa, under the leadership of the ANC and other progressive organizations, have not stopped fighting with courage to secure self-rule and a just society in this country. The liberation struggle is ever-growing from strength to strength, especially with the approaching 9th anniversary of the government's bloody crackdown on the youth of Soweto. As before, the workers in the country are in the forefront of the struggle. Even now, 9,000 black mine workers are continuing their strike in Carletonville for the reinstatement of their fellow workers and for the elimination of wage discrimination. The racist regime has sent more police and army reinforcements to contain the demonstrations, but without avail. The demonstrators are now also calling for their political rights. There has been a show of solidarity for the striking miners from other mines. There is strong unity among all the country's black workers and opponents of apartheid.

Internationally there is also a growing campaign against apartheid. At the UN Security Council meeting on Namibia, the situation in South Africa has also been discussed.

Speakers at the meeting have called for mandatory sanctions against South Africa because the international community considers this an effective tool against the criminal apartheid regime. The OAU in Addis Ababa, which is supported by the USSR and other socialist countries, and by all progressive peoples in the world, has also called for mandatory sanctions against the racist regime.

S. AFRICAN TROOPS ENTER BOTSWANA, DESTROY HOMES

LD140608 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] London June 14 TASS -- Units of the South African regular army have crossed Botswana's border and destroyed several dwelling houses in Gabarone's suburbs, REUTER news agency reports. General Constand Viljoen, commander-in-chief of the South African defence forces, explained this open act of aggression against the sovereign country by the necessity to fight "terrorists" from the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha in his statement, couched in a threatening tone, warned Botswana against further support to ANC.

LATIN AMERICAN, CARIBBEAN CP'S MEET IN HAVANA

LD151844 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Havana June 15 TASS -- The new agency PRENSA LATINA reports that a meeting of representatives of the communist parties of Latin American and Caribbean countries took place here between June 12 and 14. The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on the acute economic crisis faced by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and on other problems.

Extensive information was supplied at the meeting on the situation caused by the growth of the huge foreign indebtedness and by ruthless measures imposed on the countries of the region by the International Monetary Fund. A statement released by the meeting points out that unless a satisfactory solution is found, these factors can push the countries of Latin America to the brink of political and social upheavals.

The participants in the meeting voiced grave worry over the extremely dangerous situation around Nicaragua because of the approval by the U.S. Congress of additional financial aid to the counter-revolutionaries. This calls for a reaction from all our peoples and compels them to be vigilant in the face of the growing threat of an open armed intervention, the document says.

The meeting reiterated the urgent need to resolve the conflict situation in El Salvador through negotiations.

In view of the pursuit of a policy of state terrorism by the Pinochet regime, the participants in the meeting reiterated their intention to make every effort to promote solidarity with the Chilean people, who are fighting for the restoration of freedom and democracy and for the observance of human rights.

PRAVDA CITES CASTRO INTERVIEW WITH MEXICAN PAPER

PM171107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "F. Castro Interview"]

[Text] Havana, 13 Jun -- In an interview with the Mexican newspaper EL DIA Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, has urged the Latin American countries to integrate economically in the interests of the joint struggle for genuine independence and social progress.

The Cuban leader paid considerable attention to the problem of the enormous foreign debts of the continent's states to the banks of the leading capitalist powers. The payment of these debts, F. Castro said, is impossible for reasons of a financial and economic and moral and politial nature. Exposing the West's predatory policy with regard to the developing states, he particularly stressed that the creditor countries have already used every possible route to get back the capital provided to the Latin Americans. Therefore the latter's foreign debt should be cancelled. At the same time the cancelling of debts and the establishment of new international economic order are not enough for the successful solution of the region's problems.

The Latin American states, F. Castro noted, should seek economic integration, without which their development as truly independent nations is impossible.

The Cuban leader sharply criticized the militarist U.S. course. He recalled that the Reagan administration, in nurturing its "star wars" plans, is planning to spend about $2 trillion in the period 1986-1990 alone.

NICARAGUA WARNS OF U.S. TRY TO DESTABILIZE IT

LD151402 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 15 TASS -- The Reagan administration is planning further armed provocations to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua, said Humberto Ortega, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and defense minister of Nicaragua. Speaking before troops of the Sandinist Popular Army in Jinotega Department, he said that the Central Intelligence Agency is going to stage attacks on a number of facilities and populated localities on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border with the help of Somozist mercenaries.

According to available data, Humberto Ortega said, the provocations will involve American planes with the identification marks of the Sandinist Popular Army. Besides, C.I.A-guided counter-revolutionaries are planning to stage shooting incidents aginst Costa Rican patrols once again soon and lay the blame for the crimes on Nicaraguan troops, just as was the case on May 31. The aim of such provocations masterminded by the American espoinage agency is to further strain relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The United States, Humberto Ortega said, is continuing preparations for a large-scale military operation in Central America. The Pentagon of late has moved more helicopters, aircraft, ground transport vehicles and arms to Honduras. The C.I.A. is seeking to unite all counter-revolutionary groups and form an "interim government in exile" from their leaders.

Humberto Ortega urged the Nicaraguan people to enhance the defense capability of their revolutionary country in the face of the increased threat of a direct American intervention against it.

ECUADORAN CP LEADER ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM171503 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 13 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Mutual Interests"]

[Test] Quito, 12 Jun -- The 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Ecuador, which will be celebrated 15 June, is a historic event in the lives of our peoples. This was said to a TASS correspondent by Rene Mauge Mosquera, general secretary of the Ecuadoran Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee.

Relations between the USSR and the Republic of Ecuador have always developed on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs for the benefit of the two countries' peoples, he noted.

They are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems. For Ecuador, relations with world history's first socialist state can promote the speediest economic and social development because, in contrast to the leading capitalist powers, the Soviet Union renders aid without any political or economic conditions, the PCE leader stressed. The USSR has proved this by the practice of all its contacts with Ecuador over the 40 years that bilateral relations have existed. Thus, for instance, hundreds of representatives of Ecuador's young people have received vocational training in Soviet VUZes and are now working successfully in various sectors of the republic's economy, promoting its economic development.

Welcoming the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, the PCE advocates the intensification and expansion of Soviet-Ecuadoran relations in the interests of the peoples of both states, Rene Mauge Mosquera stressed in conclusion.

TASS NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF GUATEMALA COUP

LD171618 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Kovalyov writes:

June 18 is a tragic date in Guatemala's history. On that day in 1954, a coup d'etat was accomplished in Guatemala with the participation of the U.S. CIA, as a result the progressive government of President Jacobo Arbens was overthrown. The democratic reforms carried out by that government were met with exasperation of the U.S. Administration and Washington ordered a coup.

Today Guatemala is described as a "land of widows and orphans." This is not fortuitious, as over the past 30 years more than 100 thousand people were killed, 85 thousand "were reported missing." More than 100 thousand peasants left Guatemala, fleeing from repression and terror.

The tragedy of the Guatemalan people is continuing to this day. The U.S. backed regime of General Mejia brutally suppresses popular actions, pursuing "scorched earth" tactics. Villages are wiped out from the face of the earth. And their inhabitants are herded into "strategic villages" of the type the Americans established during the years of the dirty war in Vietnam. Israeli advisers, who have the "experience" of making short shrift of the Palestinian refugees, are taking an active part in their construction.

The Guatemala coup is not the only link in the chain of U.S. imperialism's crimes. The Reagan administration, which has revived the notorious "Monroe Doctrine" is trying to impose its will on other countries by means of crude force. Today the threat of an invasion by U.S. troops is looming large over Nicaragua. Washington claims the "right" to decide how the people of that country should live, regulate at will its international relations, make up the lists of those who are to be its friends and enemies.

The escalation of aggressive actions of the USA in Central America meets with growing condemnation all over the world. The invasion of Nicaragua amy outgrow into a new Vietnam for the USA, which was pointed out, in particular, by American congressman Pat Williams. Last week he said: Can Nicaragua be considered a second Vietnam? Geographically and socially, no. But in common with Vietnam, Nicaragua is a thorny thicket, and he who enters it will not be able to get out safe and sound. One cannot but agree with this statement.

ARMENIANS PROTEST DRAFTEES GOING TO AFGHANISTAN

AU141718 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, June 14 (AFP) -- About 200 people, parents of young draftees, held a rally in Soviet Armenia last month to protest against their sons' being sent to Afganistan, different sources reported here today. The sources added that 40 of the protestors, who held a street demonstration last May 20 outside the conscription center in Yerevan, the capital of the Soviet Armenia, were detained by police and accused of "hooliganism". There was no official confirmation of the incident, the first reported in this country since Soviet troops rolled into Afghanistan on December 27, 1979. But the sources said the reports were based on information gathered in Yerevan. A spokesman for the local daily, KOMUNIST, said he had no knowledge of the affair.

One of the sources said the detained parents were still being held, adding that several conscripts had reportedly fled and sought refuge in the nearby mountains before being captured and forcibly sent to their units. The source said similar protest rallies were held in Tbilisi, capital of the Soviet Republic of Georgia.

Officially, no more than 12 Soviet soldiers have died in Afghanistan, but Western experts put the real death count at around 8,000 since the start of the Soviet invasion. During the same period, 21 members of the Soviet contingent in Afghanistan were made "Heroes of the Soviet Union" in recognition of their bravery.

But over the past months, the official media, particularly the military press, has begun to provide a different picture of the Afghan situation. Initially, Soviet troops were portrayed as being assigned to guard duty, reconstruction tasks or to literacy campaigns -- now the press speaks more and more of ambushes, downed helicopters or tanks set ablaze.

Expressions of fear are also beginning to find their way into the media. Afghanistan "worries mothers and prevents them from sleeping at night," the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper reported recently.

The army daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published a letter from one of its readers, the father of a conscript serving in Afghanistan, saying that he did "not know what was hidden between the lines" of reassuring battle reports.

MEMORIAL BUSTS OF YURIY ANDROPOV DEDICATED

Ceremony at Birthplace

PM171339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS Report: "To an Outstanding Party Figure"]

[Text] Nagutskaya (Stavropol Kray), 15 Jun -- A bronze bust of Y.V. Andropov was ceremonially unveiled today at Nagutskaya railroad station in Stavropol Kray. It was erected in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on perpetuating the memory of that outstanding figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the world communist and workers' movement, a true Leninist, and ardent fighter for peace and communism.

Nagutskaya was Yu.V. Andropov's birthplace. A rally of representatives of the working people devoted to the unveiling of the bronze bust was addressed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of Stavropol CPSU Kraykom; V.I. Silanov, chairman of the Andropovskiy Rayon Council of Party, War, and Labor Veterans; A.N. Podoyma, engineer at the Mineralovodskoye Locomotive Depot; Ye.V. Zelivyanskaya, teacher at the Kursavskaya secondary school and secretary of the teachers' Komsomol organizations; and V.D. Zaporozhets, director of the Nagutskiy Sovkhoz.

Honors at Namesake Army Unit

PM171035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report -- "To a Loyal Son of the Party and the People"]

[Text] A bust of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was unveiled 14 June at the Red Banner border detachment which bears the name of that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, that ardent patriot of the socialist motherland and untiring fighter for peace and communism. Those who spoke at the meeting devoted to the opening of the monument -- Comrade Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad obkom, and other comrades -- noted that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov remains forever in the memory of communists and all Soviet people as a person limitlessly devoted to the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, a principled communist, close to people of labor, sensitive to their needs and cares, a man who was able to subordinate everything to the interests of the socialist homeland.

The Red Banner Andropov Border Detachment is a frontranker among the forces of the district. It has achieved high indicators in the service. Every third serviceman here has first class honors in combat and political training.

The covering is shed. On a granite pedestal there stands the bronze bust of Comrade Andropov.

USSR SCIENTISTS AGAINST SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD121615 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 12 Jun 85

["Soviet Scientists Protest Against Space Militarization" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- "Soviet scientists are unanimous in the opinion that space should be an arena of peace and cooperation", Valeriy Barsukov, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., told a TASS correspondent. He stressed that Soviet scientists did a lot to promote peace and curb the arms race.

A majority of American scientists with whom I have lately met and talked, Barsukov went on to say, are also convinced that space militarization is madness and a threat to the security of the United States itself. It is not accidental that 700 American scientists signed an address expressing their concern over the development of anti-satellite weapons and an anti-ballistic missile defense system with space-based elements.

There are many of my acquaintances among the signatories of the address. For many years now we have had meetings in the United States and the Soviet Union, the Soviet scientist said.

Not infrequently we conduct parallel development work to design the same instruments for the study of physical processes and phenomena taking place in the universe, spending a lot of efforts and funds. But the instruments are practically the same, Valeriy Barsukov said. If it wasn't for the complex international situation that deteriorated through the Reagan administration's fault we could pool our efforts in the study of many scientific problems, including energetics, environmental protection and space exploration.

Soviet science, and I can say so with assurance, has not suffered because of curtailed scientific contacts, Barsukov said. In the past few years the U.S.S.R. has achieved notable successes in the study of a number of planets, Venus, for example, and this enabled Soviet scientists to overtake their colleagues from other countries. This leadership is recognized by American specialists who sometimes have to repeat and plan research already carried out in the U.S.S.R. For instance, Soviet scientists have already compiled the map of Venus, while the Americans plan to do so in 1988.

FACTORY TRIAL CONVICTS ALCOHOLICS OF VIOLATIONS

LD172031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report presented by Yu. Chernyak]

[Text] A public trial has taken place at the Yaroslavl Engine Works to deal with those who violate labor discipline.

[Begin recording] [Chernyak] The production of the Yaroslavl engine builders is well known in our country; demand for it rises constantly. They turn out engines here for all heavy trucks and for powerful tractors. Understandably, a great responsibility rests with those upon whom to a large extent depends the precise and uninterrupted work of the country's fleet of vehicles and agricultural equipment. There's no denying the efforts the genuine builders make. But each pair of workers' hands at the works is worth its weight in gold, as they say. And yet, in one sector or another the rhythm is being interrupted and timetables are not being met due to absenteeism on account of the fact that after a drinking spell a person is incapable of showing a high level of productivity. Neither the party nor the trade union organization close their eyes to this.

[Ye.Yu.Churkin, deputy secretary of the works party committee -- identified from screen caption] We take all available measures that are at our disposal. These include deprivation of bonuses, deprivation of the annual award, shifting holiday entitlement from summer to winter, cancellation of the right to priority on the housing lists, and reducing holiday entitlement by the number of days of unauthorized absence. But these measures do not always achieve the desired results.

[Chernyak] And so the workers themselves proposed that a show-trial of drunkenness -- a public trial -- should be held at the works. They decided to engage in open battle with those who violate labor discipline. [Video shows billboard announcing the "public trial" which is to take place in the "sessions hall of the works management" at 1500 on 21 May. The notice says that the trial is to be of four named "drunkards": Kyalin, Koshin, Vasilyev and Kurchenko. All who wish to come are invited.

Video then shows the audience at the hearing, and the defendants, who are seated with heads bowed]

[V.T. Andreyev, chairman and foreman of the public court -- identified from screen caption, filmed during the session] Today we are dealing with the cases of the following violators from our works: Kyalin, Vladimir Nikolayevich: Vasilyev, Vladimir Ivanovich; Koshkin, Viktor Aleksandrovich.

[Chernyak] They are standing in judgment over drunkenesss; the worker, the foreman, the team-leader and the labor veteran are standing in judgment on behalf of the collective. These are harsh but just words from which there is no hiding. And the lesson is not just for these three, the lesson is for all those who do not themselves work and who prevent others from working. The public court decided to make application to the people's court for all three to be sent for compulsory therapy to a treatment and labor center, and for them to be isolated from society for a time. The people's court -- an ad hoc session of this took place on the spot -- accepted this application. There was no one in the hall who did not approve this just decision. [Video shows the scene in the court; shots of audience, of speakers at the microphone, of the accused with heads bowed and hiding their faces with their hands; and of those present applauding] [end recording]

LOCAL OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR MISUSING STATE FUNDS

PM141100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by V. Odintsov, secretary of the North Osetian CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "After Action by IZVESTIYA": "Punished For Abuses"]

[Text] The satirical sketch "Along Comes Brother Dear" (IZVESTIYA nos 360/361 for 1984) has been examined at a North Osetian party obkom bureau session. The bureau noted that IZVESTIYA had correctly criticized the actions of B.T. Tebloyev, former chief of the North Osetian highway construction and operation administration, and M.T. Tebloyev, chairman of the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Prigorodnyy Rayon, who had committed gross violations of state discipline and abuses in the construction of the Ordzhonikidze-Chikola-Lesken highway (the bypass roads above and below the village of Nogir).

The obkom bureau decided to expel Boris Timofeyevich Tebloyev from the CPSU for gross violation of financial discipline in misusing large amounts of state money and thus cheating the state. M.T. Tebloyev was strictly reprimanded for his arrogance and for taking advantage of family connections in the matter of illegally setting up the kolkhoz board rent-free in the "Sevosetinavtodor" linemen's center, and his record card was endorsed accordingly. Kh. Kh. Albegonov, chief of the "Sevosetinavtodor" administration, was severely reprimanded for his lax attitude to service and subunit chief and his failure to take comprehensive action against officials who committed gross technical violations and had drawn up documents of acceptance for incomplete sections of the highway, and his record card was endorsed accordingly.

Party action was taken against Z.I. Vaniyev and V.I. Sadovnikov, deputy chairmen of the North Osetian ASSR Council of Ministers, and a number of other officials for displaying a lack of control and a lax attitude to subordinates, which resulted in misuse of funds during the construction of the bypass road. The obkom bureau instructed the North Osetian ASSR Council of Ministers to step up supervision of the correct use of capital investments.

TIKHONOV DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS IN PETROZAVODSK

LD172048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhanov laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument in Petrozavodsk. A wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers.

At the obkom Comrade Tikhonov met with the party, administrative and economic aktiv. A businesslike, detailed conversation discussed how work is proceeding in the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. Comrade Tikhonov dwelt in detail on the tasks of the communists and all working people of the republic in the light of the requirements ensuing from the report by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee conference on matters concerning the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

I think that we shall act correctly, Comrade Tikhonov said, if we focus our attention not on what has been achieved but on what still remains to be done. Having noted the successes in the development of Karelia's national economy, he also pointed out the existing shortcomings. Last year a number of Karelian enterprises did not cope with the plans for marketing -- taking into account deliveries -- for labor productivity and for reducing the cost of output. The republic has not fulfilled the plan for 4 years of the 5-year plan period for the production of paper, cellulose, sawn timber -- output we are very much in need of. Although losses of working time per worker in Karelian industry have been reduced, they still exceed the average level for the RSFSR.

Comrade Tikhonov dwelt in detail on the tasks of party, administrative and economic organs and the republic's labor collectives in tackling social questions, speeding up the handing over of housing for occupancy, amenities for cultural and domestic services and public utilities, constant broadening of the range and raising of the quality of consumer goods, improving the work of health care and cultural institutions and of consumer services enterprises.

In order to successfully solve the tasks the republic is facing, all sections of production which are lagging behind need to be taken in hand and strong measures to strengthen discipline, improve management, organization of work and production need to be taken.

The need to make an extensive use of the achievements of science and to reconstruct production facilities on the basis of present-day equipment and advanced tehnological processes was particularly stressed.

The party is setting the task of ensuring a rapid advance in the strategically important sectors of the economy, of transferring it onto an intensive path of development, of reconstructing production facilities, of raising the quality of all output, of further improving management, and of resolutely eliminating existing shortcomings and oversights in economic construction.

In conclusion Comrade Tikhonov expressed the confidence that the communists and all workers of Karelia would meet the 27th CPSU Congress with shock work and new feats.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW WORKING COLLECTIVES

LD172106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] In Moscow today a meeting was held of representatives of working collectives of the city at which there was discussion of the socialist commitments of the capital's workers to worthily mark the 27th CPSU Congress. All the work of the party organizations and working collectives of Moscow, Comrade Grishin said in his speech, is now being done under the deep impression of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and the outcome of the conference held at the Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

POLITICAL WORKERS MEETING HELD IN VOROSHILOVGRAD

PM171355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Improving Mass Political Work"]

[Text] Voroshilovgrad, 15 Jun -- A scientific and practical conference on "Topical Questions of Improving Mass Political Work in Present-Day Conditions" took place in Voroshilovgrad today. It was organized by the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, the CPSU Central Committee All-Union House of Political Enlightenment, the editorial office of the CPSU Central Committee journal AGITATOR, and the Voroshilovgrad party obkom.

It was stressed in the reports and speeches that the tasks being resolved by the party as regards the all-around improvement of the developed socialist society require energetic ideological backup. We should therefore persistently seek new forms and methods of work with people, make fuller use of the mobilizing force of agitators and political information workers, and link all educational work with key economic questions. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum orient us toward this.

The sections studied the experience of sociological research carried out jointly by the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy Scientific Research Institute and the Voroshilovgrad House of Political Enlightenment on the problem of "The Scientific Bases for the Selection, Training, and Education of Political Information Workers," and defined ways of stepping up mass political work. The conference participants adopted corresponding recommendations.

MOSCOW PAPER PREVIEWS TV DOCUMENTARY ON ANDROPOV

PM181121 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 June 85 p 2

[M. Igolkin and N. Shcherban preview of documentary on Andropov: "The Heart of a Communist"]

[Text] A film about Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov will be shown on Central Television's first channel today. We believe that TV viewers, just like people who saw the premier of this film, will feel pride at having been the contemporaries of this man, a leader of the Leninist type who had his roots in the people, who lived for the people and with the people.

The new documentary "Yu.V. Andropov: Pages From a Life" (Footnote) (Script writer and director O.V. Uralov, Central documentary Film Studio, 1985) includes shots of meetings with workers and party veterans, speeches to Chekists, reminiscences of friends, comrades-in-arms, his teacher, J. Kadar, M. Koivisto, and members of his family. They reveal the features of a fearless fighter, a skilled, talented leader, a most human man.

...The year 1956 saw a counterrevolutionary coupe in Hungary inspired by imperialist in intelligence services. On the screen we see J. Kadar, reminiscing with great gratitude and love how Yu.V. Andropov, Soviet Ambassador to Hungary at the time, helped to counter the counterrevolution. And "The Internationale," sung a year later by thousands of Budapest working people taking part in the May Day rally recounds from the screen as the biggest reqard for the revolutionary.

...We see Yu.V. Andropov leaving for his party post, saying good-bye to his colleagues at the KGB where he worked for 15 years. We hear his quiet voice and measured delivery which conceals emotion: "Thank you for your kind words. You exaggerate, of course. But it is nice. One does not forget 15 years and I will never forget you. It is sad to be saying good-bye. But it has to be, as the saying goes."

The film is profoundly topical and truly relates to current affairs. The cine camera vividly portrays problems which are now being tackled by the whole country and which were raised by Yu.V. Andropov: accelerating socioeconomic development and scientific and technical progress, mobilizing creative resources and boosting the activeness of every Soviet citizen, strengthening discipline and the party's links with the masses, ensuring unity between words and deeds, and waging an irreconcilable struggle against the antipodes of Communist morality...

We see the last year of Yuriy Vladimirovich's life, his heroic feat as a man and a Communist. Being terminally ill, he could have taken time to look after himself. But, without a thought for his own welfare, he tackled difficult and complex state tasks. And we all know what changes for the better were worked in that short period.

There is not an ounce of unctuousness in this film. It truthfully tells the story of a real human being who by his charm and humanity captured people's hearts. Yuriy Vladimirovich loved music (his favorite Chopin pieces are played), he regarded a good book as the best of gifts, he used to sing, and he would write poems full of vital feeling to his wife 30 years after their wedding. His last poem is about the meaning of life:

Other generations on earth
Will carry on life's relay race.

The film evokes the best thoughts and feelings in the viewer, it fills him with pride in our country and the party. It invites us to live life in the way communist-Leninist Yu.V. Andropov did.

GORBACHEV REMARKS ON ECONOMY MISINTERPRETED BY WEST

LD171014 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes: "We have what to be proud of in economic development," Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said last week, speaking at a meeting which discussed ways of accelerating scientific and technological progress. It is, I think, useful to recall this statement. For this reason: The overall tone of both Mikhail Gorbachev's report and the speeches by other attendees at the conference was very critical, which is in general characteristic of the communists' discussions of most important questions. But some Western "sovietologists" have used the fact to claim the tone of the meeting has confirmed that the Soviet economy has been hit by a "crisis."

There is, of course, no crisis in the USSR. The country's national economy is making progress rather than stagnating. And this is borne out by statistics. It is another matter that the Soviet economy still has both shortcomings that should be overcome and reserves that should be tapped. It is one of the reserves, the soonest application of scientific and technological novelties in production, that the conference discussed.

So far as statistics are concerned, let us see, for instance, how the most general indicator of economic growth, gross national product, has changed in the USSR over the past 15 years. Since 1970, it has nearly doubled, while industrial output has more than doubled. The growth rates have been higher than those, say, in the United States or the EEC countries. So where are "the signs of a crisis" in the Soviet economy, which some people in the West are eager to find? They, simply, do not exist. On the contrary, when speaking about the road covered by our country, Mikhail Gorbachev said in his report at the conference that our development "has vividly revealed the advantages of socialism and its plan-based economy."

The conclusion is right when applied to any stage in the country's development. Take, for example, the 1930's. Would the USSR have been able to carry out the industrialization scheme so fast were it not for the principles of planned development making it possible to concentrate efforts and funds on the most important directions? There is no doubt that it is the socialist principles of management that have helped the Soviet Union also to win the economic victory over Nazi Germany: Both quantitatively and qualitatively, Soviet arms were superior to those of the Hitlerites. The advantages of socialism and the plan-based economy have showed themselves also at all subsequent stages of Soviet economic development.

The socialist planning system does not at all hold back the economic development of the USSR, as some "experts" in the West contend. On the contrary, it makes it possible to fulfill the key economic tasks at a given moment and reach planned results more quickly. This will be the case this time as well. The conference at the CPSU Central Committee, among other things, stressed the need to sharply expedite the development of the engineering sector. In this connection it was proposed to re-distribute appropriations and increase capital outlays to the engineering sectors by 1.8 to two times between 1986 and 1990. And the national plan for the next five years will incorporate this proposal. Is there any other economic system that can maneuver enormous resources and concentrate tremendous funds where needed so quickly?

The advantages of the socialist plan-based economy are obvious. This is confirmed by the entire course of development of the Soviet economy for more than six decades. It is thanks to socialism that formerly backward Russia has been able in a historically short span of time to become the first major industrial power in Europe and the second major industrial power in the world.

TASS REPORTS COSMOS-1660 LAUNCHED 14 JUNE

LD141708 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- The "Cosmos-1660" artificial earth satellite, the next in turn, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

Scientific instrumentation has been installed on board the satellite which is intended for the continuation of space exploration.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parametres:

-- The initial period of revolution -- 116 minutes,

-- The maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 1,538 km,

-- The minimal distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 1,499 km,

-- The inclination of the orbit -- 73.6 degrees.

The scientific instrumentation installed on board the satellite functions normally.

STOCKHOLM: USSR DETONATES EXPLOSION NEAR SEMIPALATINSK

LD152022 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] The Soviet Union has again detonated a powerful explosive charge in the area of Semipalatinsk. According to the observatory in Hagfors, the explosion was registered at 7.2 on the Richter scale. So far 13 nuclear explosions have been effected this year: three by the Soviet Union, four by France and six by the United States.

VEGA-2 DELIVERS DESCENT MODULE TOWARD VENUS

141440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The Vega-2 interplanetary station has delivered a descent module to the environs of Venus. Tomorrow, it will enter the atmosphere of Venus and will begin the next cycle of research of the planet. Like the previous one, which descended onto the planet's surface on 11 June, the descent module of Vega-2 will lower an aerostatic probe with scientific equipment, which will drift in the atmosphere of Venus, transmitting information for 48 hours. Two networks of radio telescopes, Soviet and international, are ready to receive its signals. Receiver stations are situated in W. Europe, North and South America, Australia and Africa.

Balloon Probe

LD150849 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- Soviet science and technology have added yet another vivid page to the history of cosmonautics. An important stage of comprehensive scientific research in the atmosphere and on the surface of planet Venus have been accomplished. On June 15, 1985, the automatic interplanetary station "Vega-2" brought a landing module and an autonomous balloon-borne probe to the Venusian atmosphere. Upon flying by at a distance of 24,500 km from Venusian surface, the station continues its flight towards rendezvous with Halley's Comet.

As was earlier reported, the Vega-2 station was injected into the interplanetary flight path in December last year. When the station was approaching Venus on June 13, a descent vehicle got separated from it. The vehicle then divided into a balloon-borne probe and a landing module on June 15.

The balloon-borne probe made a descent by parachute and upon the filling of its envelope with helium is drifting in the Venusian atmosphere at an altitude of 54 km, making regular measurements of meteorological parameters. Soviet and international networks of ground radio telescopes are receiving data that are coming in from board the probe which is provided with a unique radio system as well as are determining the probe's coordinates and the rate of movement.

The landing module soft landed on the night side of Venus at a point with the coordinates of six degrees 27 minutes, southern latitude, and 181 degrees five minutes, longitude, in the area of Mermaid Valley.

Research into the composition and physical characteristics of Venusian atmosphere was being conducted during the module's descent. The surface layer of the planet's ground was drilled by means of a soil sample taker installed on the module. Soil samples were taken and analysed with a view to determining what ingredients rocks in the new area are composed of. This was done on the planet's surface, with a temperature of the environment being 452 degrees above zero, centigrade, and a pressure being 86 atmospheres.

The physico-mechanical properties of the surface layer of the ground were determined by means of an outboard instrument. The data on the operation of the systems and scientific instruments of the landing module were received and relayed to earth by the automatic interplenetary station "Vega-2".

The planned program for the exploration of Venusian atmosphere by means of the balloon-borne probe of the "Vega-1" station has been fully accomplished. Drifting at an altitude of about 50 km at an average speed of 200 km per hour and having moved from the night side of the planet to the day side, the probe covered a distance of about 10,000 km.

The research carried out in the atmosphere and on the surface of Venus have confirmed the correctness and effectiveness of the design solutions adopted.

The successful accomplishment of an important stage of the "Venus-Halley's Comet" project by the two automatic stations is a remarkable illustration of the scientific and technical progress of the Land of the Soviets and a vivid example of fruitful international cooperation in the peaceful exploration in outer space.

The new outstanding achievement of Soviet cosmonautics is a worthy present by the scientists, designers and workers on the eve of the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Project Details Released

LD151421 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- The unusually fast rotation of the Venusian cloud layer around the planet has now been reliably confirmed by experiment, Soviet and foreign journalists were told at a press conference at the Space Exploration Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences today after the successful completion of the first stage of the international "Venus-Halley's Comet" project.

Following on the heels of the unmanned space probe "Vega-1", an identical craft, "Vega-2", also approached the morning star and jettisoned a descent capsule towards it. After entering the planet's atmosphere early Saturday, the latter split into a landing module, which soft-landed on the surface in the aphrodite land on Venus, and an instrumental balloon, which started a drift amid Venusian clouds at an altitude of some 54 kilometers.

The two modules sent unique scientific data back to earth. The experiments staged during the operation opened a new page in the study of the solar system.

The data received from the balloon-borne sensor modules is of special interest. The first of these, dropped by "Vega-1", covered more than 10,000 kilometers in the Venusian atmosphere, reporting that the clouds were carrying it around the planet at a velocity of 60 to 70 meters per second. The scientists were no less surprised by the speed of the descending and ascending currents, which reached one meter per second. The gales literally hurled the balloon 200 to 300 meters up and down. Although the data is tentative, it leaves no doubt that the atmosphere of Venus is in a state of powerful circulation.

"The results we have received from the landing modules and the first sensor balloon are very encouraging," said Academician R. Sagdeyev, chairman of the International Scientific and Technical Committee for the "Venus-Halley's Comet" project. "There has just been a 6th communications session with the second [word indistinct] which is continuing to transmit additional information. I think that thanks to this first-ever experiment for the direct study of the superfast rotation of the Venusian atmosphere we shall be able to come closer to understanding many processes taking place on Venus. We also expect very much from the data beamed back by the landing modules. They carried new-generation instruments developed, in particular, jointly with French experts."

COSMONAUTS PREPARE 'SALYUT-7' FOR REACTIVATION

LD171034 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- In accordance with the flight program, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are performing the concluding operations of the reactivation of the "Salyut-7" station.

The cosmonauts checked the functioning of the orientation system and the system of control over the movement of the orbital complex in various flight regimes, examined viewports and replaced a number of units that are past their service life. They also analyzed the gas composition of the atmosphere in living quarters.

After the previous strenuous working days the crew were given some time for rest on Saturday and Sunday. The cosmonauts cleaned the working and living quarters, did physical exercise and conducted observation over the earth's surface.

Today the crew are checking radio communication facilities, the water regeneration system and are working with the on-board documents.

According to reports from the orbit and the data of the telemetric measurements, the flight is proceeding normally.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are in good health and feel well.

18 June Update

LD180701 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] A report from Flight Control Center: Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, the cosmonauts, are continuing their labor watch in near-earth orbit. The next working day of the crew of the manned complex Salyut-7-Soyuz T-13 will start at 0900 and last until midnight. The greater part of the time in today's flight program is allocated to taking stock of the equipment, instruments, units, and components on the station. A two-hour physical training session on the velo-ergometer and moving track is planned. According to reports from orbit and telemetric data, work on the station is proceeding according to timetable. Both cosmonauts feel well.